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The Irish Times.

PRICE ONE PENNY. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916. VOL. LVIII. NO.—18,647.

SPECIAL EXTRA

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated) not exceeding 3 lines, 2/6 each; 4 or more lines, 6d. per line.

The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

BOWLING—November 13, 1916, killed in action, Private MICHAEL DOWLING, R.D.S., aged 19 years and 11 months, eldest son of James and Mary Dowling, Robertstown, Co. Kildare. R.I.P.

LINE—December 15, 1916, whilst on active service, of typhoid fever, Second Lieutenant EDIC ADRIAN TAUSCHER, dearly-loved son of the Archdeacon of Waterford and Mrs. LINE.

BIRTHS.

BUDGEN—December 15, 1916, at 12 Ravelston Park, Edinburgh, the wife of JAMES BUDGEN, M.D., of Ballindoger House, Co. Wexford, and Richmond House, Twickenham, of a daughter.

MCREADY—December 15, 1916, at Portland, Sevenoke, Kent, to ELIZABETH, the wife of Rev. M. P. MCREADY, Chaplain in the Forces, a son.

DEATHS.

BANNAN—December 19, 1916, at Marrborough, MARGARET K., wife of Joseph P. BANNAN, C.E. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral from Parish Church to New Cemetery at 3 p.m., to-day (Thursday). Office and High Mass 3rd January 9 a.m.

BATLY—December 20, 1916, at Tara Cottage, Bray, Isabella, second daughter of the late Peter Batly, in her 84th year. Deeply regretted.

CHANDLER—December 18, 1916, at his father's residence, Clonsilla, Ballsragan, Rowland, son of Edward CHANDLER, aged 25. Peace, perfect peace.

CROTHERS—December 20, 1916, at 35 Edenvale road, Ranelagh, Miss ESTHY CROTHERS, aged 71 years, the faithful friend of Mrs. Hazlett and family. Funeral private.

CRUMPE—December 17, 1916, at the residence of his daughter, 1 Appian Way, Dublin, Mr. Thomas CRUMPE, born 7 Christmas Eve, 1825. Interred at Mount Jerome. Psalm xv., with Psalm xxvii., 27. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

CUMMING—December 15, 1916, suddenly, at Claremont, Aberfeldy, JOHN CUMMING, only brother of the late James Cumming, Springmount, Howth. Deeply regretted.

DUNNE—December 19, 1916, JOSEPH DUNNE, at Brougham, The Ward. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. Funeral from St. Margaret's, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-day (Thursday) to Glasnevin. On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

ERAGHT MOONY—December 19, 1916, at Clarina, Limerick, suddenly, ANNIE, wife of the late ROBERT JAMES ERAGHT MOONY, J.P., D.L., of The Doon, King's Co. Funeral private.

FITZSIMON—December 19, 1916, MARY, widow of the late MICHAEL J. FITZSIMON, 4 Ardilaun terrace, Circular road, Dublin. R.I.P. Funeral private.

GORDON—December 19, 1916, at Kingstown, SAMUEL PERSSENMAT GORDON, late of Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., and brother of the late Samuel Gordon, R.N., of Clonmel. Funeral private.

GRIFFIN—December 19, 1916, at his son's residence, Ardea, Co. Louth, EDWARD GRIFFIN, late of Kilcorgin, Co. Kerry, in his 83rd year.

HEALY—December 19, 1916, at 50 Pimlico road, Dublin, MARGARET, dearly-beloved wife of John HEALY (late of Navan). Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband, children and friends. R.I.P. Funeral to-day (Thursday) from St. Columba's Church, Iona road, to Glasnevin, after 10 o'clock Mass.

LYONS—December 19, 1916, at The Cottage, Finskilin, Sligo, JANE WARREN, beloved wife of Henry Lyons, aged 63. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

MCDONNELL—December 20, 1916, at her residence, 7 Tullow street, Carlow, Catherine, widow of the late Michael McDonnell, R.I.P. Office and High Mass at Cathedral to-morrow (Friday) at 11.15 a.m. Interment immediately afterwards for St. Mary's Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

MCKIERNAN—December 19, 1916, at his residence, 57 Strand road, Sandymount, Dublin, JOHN MCKIERNAN, 19 years Manager Munster and Leinster Bank, Rathmines, aged 42 years. Funeral from Church to-morrow (Friday), 22nd, on arrival of 9.15 train from Kingsbridge.

MAGRATH—December 19, 1916, at her residence, 31 Idrone terrace, Blackrock, JANE CHRISTINA, widow of the late CHARLES J. MAGRATH, Bagenalstown. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Andrew's Parish Church, Bagenalstown, to-day (Thursday), December 21st, at 12 o'clock, for Dunleckney.

MAHONY—December 20, 1916, at Wilton place, Gilbert, late Canon of Christ Church, loving husband of E. MAHONY, in his 78th year. Deeply regretted. Private. No flowers.

MASON—December 18, 1916, at his residence, Grove, Castleblakeney, Newtownmonkhennedy, Co. Wicklow, WILLIAM MASON, aged 66. Funeral will leave to-day (Thursday), 21st, for Derry, at 11 o'clock. "Peace, perfect peace."

ORMSBY—December 14, 1916, at Cartowholly Cottage, Westport, MARY, widow of late Richard Ormsby, aged 82. "Peace, perfect peace."

PHAYRE—December 20, 1916, at her residence, 25 Haddington road, Dublin, ANNA, widow of the late ROBERT PHAYRE. Deeply regretted. Funeral private.

REDMOND—December 19, 1916, at her residence, Avenue House, Gorey, MARGARET, widow of the late PETER REDMOND, Merchants, Gorey, aged 76 years. Funeral to Gorey Cemetery, to-day (Thursday), after 11 o'clock Office and High Mass at St. Michael's. R.I.P.

SCANLAN—December 19, 1916, Very Rev. DEAN SCANLAN. High Mass 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday). Funeral after Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS'
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row), late of Lincoln place. Coffins of Every Description. Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.
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WREATHS, Crosses, Floral Designs, Choicest Flowers.
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AND CROSSES.

THE EVIDENCE OF GOOD HEALTH.

It is not usually a difficult matter to tell when a person is really well. There are so many outward indications of this desirable condition. The regular and harmonious working of the bodily functions is seen in the alert manner, the bright spirits, the cheerful disposition, the good appetite, and other unmistakable signs both mental and physical. Good health is an absolute necessity to the perfect enjoyment of life. Hence the importance of getting well and keeping well. It is rather a difficult task in these days of strain, anxiety, and frequent overwork, always to keep up to the mark. Almost everyone occasionally falls into what is commonly called an "out-of-sorts" condition. This may be due to quite a variety of causes, some of which are really unavoidable. But whatever the cause, an "out-of-sorts" condition calls for immediate attention in the form of a suitable medicine. The popular preparation known as Beecham's Pills is an ideal restorative. This medicine may be relied upon with confidence, and should be taken immediately Nature calls for any assistance. Beecham's Pills will invigorate the digestive powers, clear the system of injurious accumulations, and purify the blood. You will certainly find that your enjoyment of life is increased by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.
Sold everywhere, in boxes,
Price 1/3½ (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

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MONEY Advanced Daily, without publicity, on Note of Hand, to Gentlemen of Position, also Government Officials, Clergymen, Farmers, Clerks, and all Respectable Persons, Male and Female, without delay. Loans granted to pay rents, debts, and to enable persons to enter free business. Special easy repayments. Call or write for Prospectus, free of charge, with full information.
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Communications relative to business matters to be addressed—THE MANAGER.
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1916.

MISCELLANEOUS CONTD.

AT J. Vincent Bradley's, 25 Nassau st.—Ladies' Fur Coats, all sizes, 3/11 each.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—White Canvas Ballet Shoes, all sizes, 3/11 pair.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Ladies' Waterproof Capes, 3/11 each.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Footballs, 3/11; half sizes, 2/11.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Jerseys and Caps, 3/11.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Ladies' Boots, cloth tops, 3/11 pair, sizes, 1 to 6.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Ladies' Boots, cloth tops, 3/11 pair, sizes, 1 to 6.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Ladies' Boots, cloth tops, 3/11 pair, sizes, 1 to 6.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's—Velvet Bed Room Slippers, 3/11 pair.
AT J. Vincent Bradley's, 25 Nassau st., Dublin—All Bargains.
BIRDS, Hounds, and Fishes artistically Mounted, on to Hire; Birds and Heads for Millinery and Hats.—Williams and Son, 7 Dame st., Dublin.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT ROBERT & CO'S.

DAINTY BLOUSES.
COLOURED CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, all colours, 41 inches, 10/11.
SILK NINON BLOUSE, fined throughout, fine lace, handkerchief front, sleeves of frilled, trimmed lace; colours, white, sky, pink, saxe, mauve, navy, and black, 21/11.
SMART JAP SILK MORNING BLOUSES, in washing quality, 6/11.
VERY HEAVY QUALITY CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, large collar, cuffs, and front, finished with stitching; colours, white, pink, sky, champagne, and saxe, very special value, 10/11.
CREPE DE CHENE UNDERSLIPS, lace frilled trimmed; colours, white, sky, and pink, smocked centre waists, 4/11.
SPUNELLA SHIRTS, in sizes 13, 15½, and 16½, with collars attached, 2 designs to choose from, 10/11.
SMART NECKWEAR.
CREPE DE CHENE COLLARS, newest shapes, for your Xmas selection, in white, navy, champagne, prices 1/6d, 2/11.
NET FICHUS COLLAR, effect net and Georgette, 2/11.
GEORGETTE COLLARS, also in Georgette and Net and Muslin, from 1/11, to 5/11.
FRILLS, in lace, Net, and Georgette, from 1/11 to 3/11.
SAILOR COLLARS, new deep square Collars, in crepe, Georgette, chiffon, etc., from 2/6 to 5/6.
ARTIST'S BOWS, very new, colours fawn, saxe, navy, mauve, and black, 1/11.
FLORAL BUTTONHOLES, hundreds of designs, all colours, from 6d. to 1/11.
ROBERT AND CO., LTD.,
82 and 83 GRAFTON STREET.

DON'T Dye your Hair. Use Mme Rosnik Rosnik Post free, 2/-.—Mellon, Chemist, Dame st. 58 21

DAINTY Boxes of Hand Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 1/6, 2/6, 3/11. Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Veiled Drawn Work and Linen Sets, ready to Hem or Embroider, Stamped.

EVERY Lady or Gentleman, young and old, should have a pair of spectacles, or may be deprived of long without fault by investment of money, interest, or time.

KNITTED Wool Sports Coats, guaranteed, fur-lined collar, wind and cold pockets, all sizes, 10/6, 12/9, 15/9.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 68, 70, 72 Talbot st.

MAKE Handkerchiefs, with Good Lock and Hem-stitch, 3/6 Irish Hand Embroidered, in centre, 3/9 Grafton st. 4 11

LITTLE Boys' Velvet Coat Knickers, neat pattern, and shades, sizes 1 to 3, 2/11; 4 to 6, 3/11.—Montgomery's, 39 Grafton st.

LITTLE Boys' Velvet Coat Knickers, neat pattern, and shades, sizes 1 to 3, 2/11; 4 to 6, 3/11.—At Holmes', George's st.

LYBURNE Murphy and Sons' Christmas Sale—Boys' to-Wear Clothing—7 and 9 Exchequer st. 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy for Boys' Knickers, 1/6 and 1/11

LYBURNE Murphy—Boys' Navy Serge Knickers, very low and cheap.

LYBURNE Murphy—Boys' Nattr Overcoats, 7/6 and 10/6; smart compare prices.

LYBURNE Murphy—Youths' Overcoats, very large range of sizes, 12s. 6d. to 42s.

LYBURNE Murphy—Youths' Suits and Knickers, long trousers, permanent turn up; lowest 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy—Boys', Youths', and Gentlemen's Underwear; Pre-War 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy—Soldiers' Comforts, special value Heavy Underskirts, Drawers 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy—Gentlemen's Very Heavy Wool Coats, slightly boxed, costing 12/9 and 15/9 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy—Pre-War Gentlemen's Shirts, 12/9 and 16/9, wonderful value 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy—Gentlemen's Irish Frieze Overcoats, Pre-War Cloths; single and double breasted 12 14

LYBURNE Murphy—Gentlemen's Suits, Tweeds, See windows for styles and prices 12 14

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SHETLAND Coats for Misses, Ladies, and Boys, in wool, knitted in all fashionable shades. 3/11, 4/11.—At Holmes', George's st.

SILK Bags—Beautiful Assortment, Moiré, Velvet, Tapestry, exquisite Designs, 12/9, 15/9, 18/9.

DAINTY Maids' Caps, Aprons, Collars, Cuffs, Dusters, Strings, 1/11, 2/11, 4/11, 6/11.—At Holmes', George's st.

STILL Unequalled—Madame Moran's Three Guinea Coats and Skirts in tweeds and serges, Dublin's famous same price.—24 Kildare st.

TO Outsorts and Merchants—Dressed Hair and Tresses, Beef Rolls, 1/2 lb.; Braised Beef, Boiled Round of Beef, Pure Beef Sausages, Ox Tongue, 2/2 lb., in extra fine condition, Corned Beef, Ox Tongue, 2/2 lb., in extra fine condition, Corned Beef, Pure, from 2/2 doz.; nestle Pressed Brawn, 2/ carriage paid. Apply Gerald Moss Ltd., 15 Chatham st., Dublin.

THE Lost, Bookwork, Scarf, and Glove Delivery is absolutely crowded with Useful and Delightful Gifts at Holmes', George's st.

THE Woman's Work Page of the Weekly Irish Times is to-day contains many matters of special interest to Women Workers. On sale at all Newsagents.

USEFUL Xmas Gifts—An exquisite assortment of Ladies' Umbrellas, from 7/11 to 42/6.—Malpas, Cyprus, and Silver Mounts, 2/11 to 15/6.—At Holmes', George's st.

VENETIAN Blinds, 1/6 and 1/6 each; also Linoleums.—Montgomery's, 39 Grafton st.

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LUNCHEON OF THE BEST. 1/2 and 1/4
Pot of Tea, Bread and Butter, or Cake, 6d.
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Call attention to their stock of USEFUL and HANDSOME PRESENTS. British Rail Cologne, 1/6, 2/6, 3/-, 7/6 each. Perfume of the Leading Makers in Bottles only or Handsome Caskets, 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 7/6 each.
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Tuscania ..... Sat., Dec. 23 | Orduna ..... Sat., Jan. 6
Laconia ..... Sat., Dec. 30 | Carmania ..... Sat., Jan. 13
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Pannonia ..... Thurs., Dec. 28.
TO CANADA AND UNITED STATES,
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CONNECTING WITH LONDON & NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM
Bristol to New York, via Halifax, N.S. | London to Halifax, N.S. via Halifax, New York.
Folia ..... Jan. 20 | Pannonia, Thurs., Dec. 28
Cabin, £20 and upwards.
Receiving Cargo at Canard Line Berth, Avonmouth Dock, Bristol.
Cabin, £10; Third Class, £6 10s. Accommodation for refrigerated cargo.
CUNARD LINE, 51 Bishopsgate, E.C.; 29-31 Cockspur street, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd, Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be Creditors, or others to have any claim or demand upon or against the Estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 20th day of February, 1915, are hereby required to deliver before the 30th day of February, 1917, to furnish in writing, particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for Robinson, the Administrator of the Deceased, to whom Letters of Administration were on the 30th day of October, 1916, granted forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the Hil. Court of Justice in Ireland.

And Notice is hereby further given that after the said 30th day of February, 1917, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims or demands of which notice shall have been given as above required.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1916.
A. and J. ROBINSON, Solicitors for James Robinson, Administrator, 119 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
MRS. BRIDGET CUMMINS, late of No. 17 Upper Bridge street, Dublin, Widow, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the above, who died on the 23rd day of April, 1916, are required to furnish particulars thereof to the undersigned Solicitors for Patrick Breen, of Victoria terrace, Kimmage, the Executor of the said Deceased, on or before the 30th day of February, 1917, to furnish in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for Robinson, the Administrator of the Deceased, to whom Letters of Administration were on the 30th day of October, 1916, granted forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the Hil. Court of Justice in Ireland.

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Dated this 12th day of December, 1916.
A. and J. ROBINSON, Solicitors for James Robinson, Administrator, 119 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

APPEALS.
IN the distribution of your CHRISTMAS ALMS, please remember to send a DONATION to the most Ancient of our City Charities,
JERVIS STREET HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1718).
Contributions will be gratefully received by the Sisters of Mercy, at the Hospital; or by any Member of the Managing Committee, or of the Medical Staff.

THE MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL.
THE SISTERS OF MERCY
IN CHARGE OF THIS HOSPITAL
EARNESTLY ASK FOR A SHARE IN YOUR CHRISTMAS ALMS
THE SMALLEST DONATION WILL BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY
(Under the Care of the Sisters of Charity), STEPHEN'S GREEN.
XMAS APPEAL.
On the present occasion it is with great reluctance that the Sisters appeal on behalf of their Patients, knowing the extra burden cast upon all by the war. But they have no choice in the matter, as unhappily the needs of the sick and the suffering are as urgent as ever.
For the past two years the expenses have largely increased, in spite of rigid economy in every department, and exceptionally low administrative charges. Therefore, help to carry on this work was never more needed; but the Sisters, remembering the sympathy of their Benefactors in the past, feel sure of their co-operation in the present.
The smallest donation will be thankfully received by His Grace the Archbishop, at the Hospital, or at any Convent of the Sisters of Charity.

LIBERTY BAZAAR
NOW OPEN.
Thousands of Artistic, Dainty and Uncommon Novelties, suitable for
INEXPENSIVE XMAS GIFTS,
including the most important Manufactures of the Eastern and Western Worlds. Made exclusively for Liberty and Co., London, and obtainable in Dublin only through us. Early inspection invited.
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NOTICE TO THE RESIDENTS OF CLONTARF.
THE CLONTARF SUPPLY STORES
WILL BE CLOSED FROM SATURDAY NIGHT, THE 23rd INST., TILL WEDNESDAY MORNING, THE 27th INST. CUSTOMERS ARE REQUESTED TO LAY IN THEIR SUPPLIES EARLY TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT.
JOHN P. CULLEN,
THE CLONTARF SUPPLY STORES,
2 and 3 VERNON AVENUE, CLONTARF.

CHIME CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE.
GOLD WRIST WATCHES, with Expanding Bracelets.
LUMINOUS SERVICE WATCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
FRENGLEY BROS., LTD.,
5 CROW STREET
(OFF DAME STREET)
DUBLIN.

APPEALS.
PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.
CHRISTMAS APPEAL.
The Protestant Orphan Society appeal to their Subscribers and to the general public to come to their assistance before the close of the year.
Owing to the present high price of living, our nurses and mothers find it very hard to support the orphans under their care on the amounts they receive from the Society. A great many of them have made applications to the Committee for increased allowance, and also for Grants for clothing and boots.
The Committee have, as far as they were able, helped them in their present distress, but find that the strain is too much for the Society's income, and that, unless the sympathetic public come to their aid, they will have to sell out some of their capital, and so cut away a certain source of future income.
The Society is at present in debt to the Bank, and have to pay on overdraft, and the Committee are desirous of increasing the funds by some £400, to avoid overdrawing their account. If the over £400 could be thus raised, we would be in a position to give more help to our widows and orphans, in such a crisis as has now arisen. We, therefore, confidently appeal to you for help, in order that the cry of the widows, with their fatherless ones, may not be in vain.
We have recently added to our list 11 orphans, whose fathers were killed in the late rebellion.
Subscriptions will be received, and, gratefully acknowledged, by the Secretary, 26 Molesworth street.

DR. STEEVENS' HOSPITAL
The Matron begs to appeal to the generosity of the public, and will be grateful for any gifts which will help to brighten the Christmas season for the patients who are compelled to spend their Christmas in hospital.

CITY LABOUR YARD.
The St. Vincent de Paul Society has taken over the City Labour Yard in Vicar street, and confidently appeals to its charitable public of all denominations to assist them in a work which aims at helping those who are in distress and at the same time willing to work. Some of the men employed in the yard are able to earn as much as 3s. a day in chopping sticks. Help is needed to put the premises in order, and persons can also help the good work by sending orders for firewood and purchasing tickets at 3d. each. Each ticket supplies a man with a day's work at a minimum wage of 1s. No distinction of creed is made in admitting men.
Mr. J. O'Dea or Mr. W. A. Ryan, 7 Vicar street, will thankfully receive subscriptions.

MENDICITY INSTITUTION, 9 USHER'S ISLAND.
CHRISTMAS APPEAL.
The Committee of the Mendicity Institution appeal to their friends and the benevolent public to assist them in providing for the poor a substantial dinner on Christmas Day. The Mendicity Association has for years past entertained a very large number of the destitute of our City at this festive season. The great advance in the price of food and fuel, together with the severity of the weather, will make this year an exceptionally trying one on the poor.
Donations will be gladly received and acknowledged by the Secretary, at the Institution.
ROBERT M. PURCELL, Secretary.

WILL YOU HELP
THE
DUBLIN CENTRAL MISSION
To make a
REAL CHRISTMAS
FOR THE POOREST CHILDREN,
FOR THE SICK AND NEEDY?
Donations will be gladly received by (Rev.) J. N. SPENCE, George's Hall, South George's street, Dublin.

DUBLIN FREE BREAKFASTS AND WORK AMONGST THE POOR,
(LATE OF CHRISTIAN UNION BUILDINGS, LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN).
CHRISTMAS APPEAL.
Subscribers are reminded that this work has been carried on continuously since the Rebellion. As our funds are rather low at present, and the needs of the very poor are great, we make a Special Appeal to all Christian friends.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Temporary Offices, 9 ANGLESEA STREET, or by any of the Hon. Treasurers: T. A. Almers, 9 Belvedere terrace, Rathgar; R. Middleton Perry, J.P., 75 Leinster road, Rathmines; and George Duncan, 1 Fortfield terrace, Rathgar.

COMFORTABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
You will find in our handsome Christmas Stock everything for a man's comfort, and all of soundest quality.
SHETLAND WOOL WAISTCOATS AND JACKETS.
CHAMOIS, DOESKIN, LEATHER WAISTCOATS AND JACKETS.
ALL WOOL, SHETLAND WOOL, AND SILK MUFFLERS.
SUEDE, KID AND FUR-LINED GLOVES — FINE SELECTION.
SOCKS—BIGGEST VARIETY.
ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL UNDERCLOTHING in medium and heavy weights.
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RUGS. DRESSING GOWNS. TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
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Army, Colonial, and General Outfitters,
WESTMORELAND STREET
And
D'OLIER STREET, DUBLIN.
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DUBLIN AND VICINITY.
ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL
PARLIAMENT STREET, DUBLIN.
Near CITY HALL and DUBLIN CASTLE.
Newly Furnished and Decorated.
Comfortable Bedrooms.
Good Cooking and Attendance.
SUNDAY DINNER (5 COURSES), 2/6.
Open to the Public.
FOUR COURTS HOTEL,
INNS QUAY.
Electric Light Throughout.
100 Most Comfortable Bedrooms.
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Dainty Luncheons à la carte.
Recherche Dinners à la carte.
Table d'Hôte Dinner each evening from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
Choice Cuisine.
Old Vintage Champagne a Speciality.
RESTAURANT—POPULAR PRICES.
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HENRY G. KILBEY, Managing Director.
HOTEL METROPOLE.
The Directors regret having to announce the total destruction of the HOTEL METROPOLE. They recommend the other Hotel of the Company—
THE GROSVENOR HOTEL,
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(Opposite the Railway Station),
which is fully equipped, and ready for the reception of visitors.

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CORNER MOLESWORTH STREET AND KILDARE STREET.
Most Central and Quiet Situation.
SHOPPING CENTRES, THEATRES, TRAINS, &c. Moderate Inclusive Terms.
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GRAND HOTEL, MALAHIDE, LTD.
(15 Minutes from Dublin.)
Steam-heated, spacious Lounge, Ball and Badminton rooms. Electric Light throughout. French Chef. Beside Island and Shore Links, adjacent to Portmarnock Links. Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths. Smallest rainfall in Ireland; sandy, quick-drying soil. Horse Shooting. Terms from October to Easter, £2 12s. 6d. per week. Finest fresh water supply in Ireland, worked by deep bore pumps; also New County Water Supply.
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ROSS'S VICTORIA HOTEL KINGSTOWN. LTD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
A most attractive programme for the week, Artesian supply. December 23rd—30th.
CONCERTS, DANCES, ETC.
ORCHESTRA TWICE DAILY.
Good Golf Links.
Book now. Terms moderate.
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BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, FACING PIER.
Large Annexe recently added, containing 25 additional Bedrooms, Lavatories, and Bathrooms, all beautifully furnished.
Verandahs (covered and open), Lounges and Smoking Rooms.
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2 Minutes to Mail Boats, Station, and Trams. Excellent Cuisine. Open to Non-Residents.
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Magnificently situated over East Pier, commanding beautiful views of Dublin Bay, Howth.
Most Comfortable Winter Residence.
First-class private Hotel; one minute from station. Mail steamers, and trams. Free garage. Moderate charges. Apply Proprietress. 'Phone 119, Kingstown.
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BELLVIEW HOTEL
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FIRST CLASS.
Excellent Catering.
REDUCED TERMS during WINTER MONTHS

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CORNER OF NORFOLK STREET AND STRAND.
BED, BREAKFAST, and ATTENDANCE from 7/6.
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GOOD SERVICE. NIGHT PORTERS.
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
QUEEN'S HOTEL,
The Leading Hotel in Queenstown, occupying the Most Select Position on the Sea Front.
High-Class Cuisine. Moderate Tariff.
A. H. WILLIAMS, Manager.
(Late Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dublin, and Hotel Russell, London.)

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BATH—Board Residence or Private Suites; well recommended; central—Donnybrook and Shanon House.

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BLACKPOOL — IMPERIAL HYDROPATHIC HOTEL, Claremont Park. 250 Rooms. Magnificent Lounge; Louis XVI. Dining Room. Separate Tables. Turkish, Russian, and Sea Water Baths. For Tariff apply Manager. Telegrams—"Imperial." Telephone—291.

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LOST AND FOUND.
ANTONE having Lost small Terrier Bitch, evidently bearing pups, can have same by giving description, on having followed same from Shepherd's Green to 2, Fitzwilliam st. D
BROOCH Lost, Monday, Diamond and Sapphire Crescent; good reward.—Chanter, Jeweller's. D
LOST, Sunday, between Grosvenor road and Leicester Lodge, Lavender, with gold attached, small.—Miss Coyle, Rathmines road. D
LOST, Saturday, 16th, between Bray and Shankill, Pearl Beaded Muff Glove. Reward if brought to the steward, Bray Golf Club. D
LOST, Saturday morning, 16th, Lady's Black Satin Bag, green stone in clasp, containing gold purse, gold cigarette case, between Westland row, Spaniards, M.-tee, and Ashtown; reward.—Q 852, this office.
LOST, Monday afternoon, vicinity Grafton street, Black Leather Handbag and Silver Watch, with curb bracelet. Reward, Rubber Lodge, Dalkey.
STRAYED, Liver and White Cocker, female, answers to name inside collar. Reward, Corrigan, 125 Pembroke road.
£1 REWARD—Lost on Saturday, Gold Chain, silver screws on same attached, between James's st. and Amiens st. Apply John Healy, 128 Francis st. D

SITUATIONS VACANT.
MOLYNEUX ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, Lisburn Park, DUBLIN.
WANTED, a LADY to act as WORK MISTRESS and ASSISTANT MATRON. Duties will be to instruct the inmates in the various branches of industry suitable for the blind, and to assist the Matron in the general management of the

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A1 Woods', Westland Row—Ford Vans and Touring Cars. T

THE LEADING LIGHT CAR.

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Coupe in Stock.
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Motor Body and Carriage Builders. Van Building and Repairs of all descriptions. Painting, Upholstering, and Polishing Trying a Specialty. Ford Special bodies in stock. Motors for Hire. 'Phone, 2650.

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CALTHORPE, 18-9, models de luxe 4/5 seater, perfect order, £300. Particulars from Pettigrew, King st. Wexford.

FORD Motor Car, four seater, in good order, speedo meter, electric head lamps, electric side lamps, self-starting. Kingan, Ltd., Kingsbridge.

FORD, new 1916 Touring Car, just delivered from works, £153, plus carriage. Address "Z 1850, Ford," this office.

FORD 1914 Five Seater Car and Sleeper, good tyres, £53; also Flanders Five Seated, splendid running order, good tyres, etc., £55.—J. A. Kilroy, The Garage, Tullamore.

FOR Sale, Humber, five seater, late 1910, lately repainted, dual ignition, spare wheel, clock, speedometer, acetylene and paraffin lamps, thoroughly reliable, always runs perfect, not used for last 18 months' owner illness; no reasonable offer refused. Apply Executors, Scott Co., South King st., Dublin.

OLSON Unit, £36; converts Ford Chassis to one ton lorry, or 10 seat passenger car every one satisfied. Write for Representative—The Henley Tyre and Motor Accessories Depot, Fyffe st., Londonderry.

RENAULT 30-35 h.p. Five Seater Car, detachable wheels, leather hood. Soen at Byrne's Garage, Ballybrack.

SINGER Two Seater Car, 10 h.p., complete, with spare cover, just repainted; price £150.—Robinson, 17 Golden lane.

WANTED.

A GOOD Price given for 1914 or later Cars, and of reputable make.—J. Fuller Phibbs, M.I.E.E., Motor Works, Wicklow.

WANTED, English built Car, about 15 h.p., modern, unobtainable body preferred; give full particulars and price.—T. S. Hodgins, Moneymore.

WANTED immediately, for cash, 10 h.p. Light Two Seater or Coupe Car. Must be cheap. Elliott, Swift, or Singer; not earlier than 1915. Send full particulars and price to "Z 1851, Car," this office. D

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1 TON LORRY fitted with Solid Tyres.
1½ TON GRAHAM-DIESEL LORRY.
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A1 Woods' Westland Row—See 1917 B.S.A. and Scott Motors immediate delivery.

A1 ADVICE on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jowett—German, Ford, Overland, Studebaker, Buick, Chevrolet, Maxwell, Hudson, Essex, Hupmobile, Cadillac, Packard, Cleveland, Oldest Firm of Cycle Repairers in Dublin.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon st., off Grafton st.

A1 £5 and £4 each—Ladies', Gent's, Girls', and Boys' Secondhand Cycles of leading makes; all in perfect repair and condition, equal new.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green, factory; 30 Rathmines road.

A1 BOY Cyclist, with own bike, new tyres, etc., equal to new. Soen at 109a Lower Baggot st.

A1 BOYS' Cycles, Solo Cycles, Sizes 24/3, to select from.—Kelly's, 27 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

CHRISTMAS Presents—Adults' and Juvenile Cycles, also Motor and Cycle Accessories in great variety, now showing a suitable for your friends in all seasons.—Rudge-Whitworth, Stephen's Green.

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GIRL'S Raleigh, 20" frame, £4; Gent's Singer, 28", £5.—Cooper, Jenkinstown Lodge, Lisnalea place, Drumcondra.

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ROYAL Frankfort and Faraday Cycles from £7 15s.—Reid & Co., 1st Avenue, Harold's Cross road, Dublin.

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CHAUFFEURS MECHANICS. WANTED.

WANTED, Chauffeur, experienced, with good testimonials, and knowledge running repairs; must be respectable, sober, and steady; live outside, state Kelly's Ballribbie; state terms.—Q 703, this office.

CHAUFFEURS, &c., CONTD. DISENGAGED.

A FOREMAN Mechanic wants position, first class Fitter, or will take charge of Fleet of Lorries, anywhere.—Q 741, this office.

FOR PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS SEE PAGES 1 AND 8.

Christmas.

An Ideal Gift for a Lady is a Blouse. Every assistance to Men Buyers at Newell's, The Blouse House, Grafton Street.

Buying 1d. Tins is UNPATRIOTIC

Tin is a vital war necessity. The Government require all they can get. If you purchase Boot Polish in penny tins you are buying tin you do not need. Buy

MAX BOOT POLISH

In the 4½d. Size.

and you get *six times* the amount of Polish, and the minimum quantity of tin. Max keeps moist and fresh to the end of the tin

Sold everywhere.

McMaster, Hodgson and Co., Works—Ashtown, Dublin. K.A.A.

SUITABLE GIFTS.

Initial Hdkfs., 6/-, 8/-, 10/-, 12/-, 14/- doz.
Embrd. Hdkfs., 5d., 7d., 8d., 1/-, 1/6, 1/11, 3/6 each and upwards.
Lace Hdkfs., 2/9, 3/6, 4/9, 5/- each and upwards.
Lace Collars, 1/6, 2/6, 4/3, 6/6, 8/6, 12/6 each and upwards.
Embrd. Blouses, 4/9, 6/6, 10/3, 15/6, &c., each.
Fancy Aprons, 1/4, 1/7, 1/10, 2/3, 2/9 each.
Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, &c.
Please Call or Write for Xmas List.

MURPHY & ORR, 18 Donegall st., BELFAST.

DIXON & HEMPENSTALL

Our Axis-cut Pebbles Preserve the Sight.
12 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN

MACKINTOSH'S

When Zepps are about, eat Toffee de Luxe.
TOFFEE de LUXE

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Many Photographs of Irish Heroes.

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GET THE *Weekly Irish Times* ON SALE TO-DAY.

YESTERDAY'S SHIPPING REPORT.

Coastwise Arrivals.—Ss. Slieve Gallion, ss. South Stack, ss. Slieve Bawn, ss. Greenore, ss. Snowdon, from Holyhead; ss. Alecia, ss. Tinto, ss. Fulwood, to Liverpool; ss. Ethelwold, to Waterford; ss. Tiger, to Glasgow; ss. Olive, to Horsham; ss. Belfast, to Belfast; ss. Carrondale, from Troon; ss. Paskyn, ss. Stanley Force, from Ellesmere; ss. The Earl, st. Wythburn, from Newport; ss. St. Margaret, from Harrington; ss. Saltee, from Arklow; ss. Lonsdale, from Llanelly; ss. Eden, from Cardiff; ss. Alva, ss. May, ss. Dublin, from Garston; ss. Elsass, from Garston.

Coastwise Departures.—Ss. Slieve Gallion, ss. South Stack, ss. Slieve Bawn, ss. Greenore, ss. Snowdon, from Holyhead; ss. Alecia, ss. Tinto, ss. Fulwood, to Liverpool; ss. Ethelwold, to Waterford; ss. Tiger, to Glasgow; ss. Olive, to Horsham; ss. Belfast, to Belfast; ss. Carrondale, from Troon; ss. Paskyn, ss. Stanley Force, from Ellesmere; ss. The Earl, st. Wythburn, from Newport; ss. St. Margaret, from Harrington; ss. Saltee, from Arklow; ss. Lonsdale, from Llanelly; ss. Eden, from Cardiff; ss. Alva, ss. May, ss. Dublin, from Garston; ss. Elsass, from Garston.

AVENUE GATES FOR FARMERS

Now is the time to set about the new entrance to your property. Your crops are safe in the haggard and you have leisure to plan and supervise the work.

Here are two pairs of Gates we Sell largely to Farmers. Select one of them

No. 45.
10 feet by 5 feet. Price £7 : 10 : 0.
Cast Iron Posts, £3 Per Pair.
CARRIAGE PAID.

No. 585.
10 feet by 5 feet 6 ins. Price £10 : 0 : 0
CARRIAGE PAID.

These Gates are strong and well made, neat in appearance, and every way suitable for a Country Residence.

NOTE THIS.
IT IS IMPORTANT—

We are now making 25 of each of these Gates. If they are sold between November 1st, 1916, and February 28th, 1917, we will refund each Purchaser 5 per cent. in cash on 1st March, 1917. It is up to the Purchaser to earn this bonus. Samples may be seen at our Showrooms.

Catalogue sent on application.

SMITH & PEARSON LTD.
Newcomen Works, Dublin.
Sales Offices and Showrooms:
DUBLIN: 47 Dawson St. BELFAST: 20 Chichester St.
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HANDKERCHIEFS & GLOVES
MOST ACCEPTABLE GIFTS.

McBIRNEY & CO. hold large stocks of these goods which comprise a beautiful selection.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6 per Half Doz.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 4/-, 5/6, 7/6 per Doz. Ladies' Fancy Coloured Bordered Handkerchiefs, 2/6, 3/6, 5/- per Doz. Ladies' Linen H.S. Handkerchiefs, 6/-, 7/6, 10/- per Doz. Gent's. Linen H.S. Handkerchiefs, 6/6, 8/-, 10/6 per Doz.

LADIES' GLOVES.

Ladies' Suede, Kid, Cape Skin and Deerskin Gloves, in great variety; neatly boxed. Suitable for Christmas presents.
Ladies' Suede and Kid Gloves, perfect fitting, 2/11, 3/11, 4/6, and 5/6 per pair.
Magnificent stock of Ladies' Wool Gloves, Fur-back Gloves, and Motor Gloves. Half dozen pairs Ladies' Kid, Suede, or Deerskin Gloves, made up in suitable fancy boxes; make an ideal Christmas Present, 17/6, 23/6, and 27/-.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES.

Gentlemen's Tan Cape Gloves, for driving or walking, 4/11 and 5/6 per pair. Gentlemen's Tan or Slate Deerskin Gloves, 6/11 per pair. Gentlemen's Fur-back Gloves, Motor Gloves, and Wool Gloves; magnificent variety.

WAREHOUSE REMAINS OPEN UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY NEXT, AND WILL BE CLOSED FROM THEN UNTIL FOLLOWING THURSDAY MORNING.

McBIRNEY & CO., LTD
ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

LAW COURTS.

TURBARY RIGHTS IN CLARE.

[illegible] Chancery Division yesterday, before the Master of the Rolls, in the case of Colonel O'Callaghan-Westropp v. Mr. Langrishe [illegible] Knappagh, which has occupied six days in hearing. The plaintiff brought the action for the purpose of having certain turbary rights which he claimed as attached to his residence declaratory of rights, and by an injunction. His claim was that the plaintiff, who is the only son of the late Colonel O'Callaghan, took his mother's name of Westropp on succeeding to property which had belonged to that family. One of the parcels of turbary rights dated from 1808, and arose in the following way:—Lieutenant O'Donoghue was tenant for life of certain lands, including the demesne of Mayfort-house and demesne, of which he was tenant for life, and the neighbouring house and demesne of Fortanedge, which he was owner in fee, and the conveyance contained the following reservation of the right of turbary in respect of those two houses, which was the original source of this action:—Excepting and reserving out of the said lot of Fortanedge to the person or persons who now, or at any future time, shall reside in the mansion house of Maryfort, or Fortanedge House, the right of cutting turf exclusively for consumption in the said mansion house of Maryfort and the house of Fortanedge, and to include a reasonable right of access to the said bog for the purpose of exercising such right of turbary. The house of Fortanedge was not occupied at the date of the conveyance, and had not been lived in for about 50 years. Colonel O'Callaghan resided in the mansion house of Maryfort, and exercised the right of turbary in respect of that house from the date of the conveyance for the remainder of his life, a period of three or four years. Approaching the question whether that reservation created a perpetual right of turbary, his lordship said he did not state the reasons why it did not, and, in his opinion, could not create any such right. His observations were made so far as it conferred a right upon a then living resident in either of the houses. The ordinary form of creating the right of this kind was a grant to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of liberty for him, his tenants, servants, etc., which would include residents to cut and carry away turf for the use of the house in question. Since 1881 the grant for turf was the alternative way of conveying a right of this kind. Neither of these means had been adopted. The reservation was not made by the grantor, but by himself perhaps because he was only tenant for life of Maryfort, and it could not be charged into a reservation to him without rectification, for which no case was made or suggested. The reservation was for present and future residents. There could not be an effective grant of such a right to a series of residents. The grant must be to some person having a legal estate in the dominant tenement, and to his successors resident in the houses, claiming through and under such person of his predecessors. No precedent had been found and no authority had been cited that had any direct relation to it. On a grant of a right of turbary to the successive residents of the house to which [illegible] appurtenant. His solicitor went and cut into the jaw affecting the right claimed by the plaintiff, and referred to numerous authorities in support of his contention that the reservation did not create such a right. Dealing with other points in the case, his lordship found the defendants and the plaintiff to Colonel O'Callaghan and the purchase by the Congested Districts Board of portion of the estate, including the bog of Fortanedge. It appeared that in the vesting order the lands were vested in the Board, subject to the turbary rights reserved to the occupiers of the houses of Maryfort and Fortanedge in the conveyance of 1808. No objection was ever made to the validity of Colonel O'Callaghan's right to turbary until the defence was filed in this action, more than three years afterwards. The Board had proceeded to strips the bog, and the plaintiff then objected to the vesting order, and to give the plaintiff clear possession during the trial of the action.

Mr. Cusack, with whom was Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Carr and O'Connor), said he appeared for the defendants, and the defence they had put on the file was this. At the time of their father's death these two girls and their brother were young children. They had a step-mother who took out administration to the estate. They alleged that their stepmother collusively and fraudulently sold the farm to her brother, the plaintiff, at a gross undervalue.

Mr. Hanna—The sale was by public auction, and it was approved of by Mr. Wells on behalf of the children and by their paternal uncle.

Mr. Cusack—The moment the two girls knew of the order they left the place.

Mr. Hanna referred to affidavits which contradicted this statement. He asked counsel for the defendants if they would get their brother out of the farm.

Mr. Justice Barton suggested that the brother should be made a defendant, and then he could be proceeded against.

Mr. Hanna—He is only a boy of 14 or 15 years.

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Mr. Cusack said he was instructed to say that if the defendants had done anything in contravention of the order of the Court they were very sorry for it. One of them was now of age, and they had grown up with what they believed to be an act of injustice rankling in their minds. They had made all kinds of efforts to obtain possession of this farm, and had now put this defence on the file. As to the boy, the two girls said they could not put him out, and had no influence over him. They were present in Court, and had told him they would do their best to get rid of him.

Mr. Justice Barton said the defendants had been very ill-advised by their friends, but from the moment their solicitor had advised them they apparently recognised they were acting in contravention of the order of the Court. They were now willing to undertake to continue to obey the order of the Court, and so far as that was concerned he did not think it would be necessary to make an order for attachment against them. They now understood their position. As regarded the boy, he could not make an order against him upon the present application. If the defendants were able to establish their defence on the trial of the action they would be put into possession as of right; if not, the plaintiff would be quieted in possession. The defendants would gain nothing by this kind of conduct; on the contrary, they were injuring their case. They must pay the costs of this application. The costs would be no rule on the motion, the defendants undertaking to continue to observe the order. As to the boy, Patrick Hoey, he would add him as a defendant, and appoint the same gentleman as guardian ad litem. He advised the boy to withdraw from this farm at once. If he did not it would only entail further costs, which would ultimately be charged against the boy's interest in the lands, if any. If his lordship was forced he would appoint a receiver to go in and manage the farm, and this would only entail additional costs.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN TIPPERARY.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

At the South Tipperary County Council meeting Mr. Cullinan, M.P., moved that the County Council on the present state of the roads, the prospect of their proper maintenance for the coming year, and the possibility of resuming stacking on roadsides. They had, for the first time the admission from Mr. Hackett that he could not get sufficient hands to carry on the work. They should try to secure men, and from the roads and also to assist the farmers to cultivate the land. There were thousands of men in the West prepared to come to work. The Undersecretary had said that the munitions factories had offered these men 9d. an hour, and that in getting men from the West they would be up against this 9d. an hour. He (Mr. Cullinan) said that a farmer would not go to England to do this work, and that, therefore, they were not up against 9d. an hour. He was up to know how far the land was tilled and the roads properly kept. He, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the question of procuring labour.

Mr. N. Ryan disagreed with Mr. Cullinan that there was a scarcity of labour. There was plenty in Carrick. If they brought men from the West they would not work under 6s. or 7s. per day. He had tested it, and knew. What they ought to do was to pay their own men a proper wage to do the work right.

The Chairman (Mr. M. Slattery) said they had upon which the Agricultural Department, the Local Government Board, and other Departments without forming a new Board for Labour, and making fat jobs. The labourer was perfectly entitled to get the best wages and the best price for his labour, but the farmer could not pay 9d. an hour.

Mr. Walsh seconded the motion, which was passed.

RATHDOWN BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Mr. J. W. Reigh, J.P., Vice-Chairman, presided yesterday at the Rathdown Guardians' meeting.

Mr. J. Cunniam, Clerk, informed the Board that no tenders had been received.

The Master was directed to make inquiries locally and obtain a quotation.

Dr. Isaac W. Usher, J.P., proposed a motion substituting margarine for butter for officers drawing rations, as well as the inmates. The object of the motion was an appeal to the officers, and the change would make no difference to them financially or gastronomically. In one of the largest unions in Dublin a change had been made, and a year had been saved. The change made as regarded the inmates effected a saving of £500 a year. If the officers adopted the resolution it would be the means of saving £100 a year. The Guardians, however, could not very well touch the scale of diet laid down for officers in the form of Order of Local Government.

Mr. J. Healy opposed the motion. Butter-making, he said, was a trade of the country, and farmers had to pay rates and taxes. The officers had a right by Act of Parliament to a certain diet.

The Chairman suggested that Dr. Usher should withdraw his motion, in view of the feelings of the members present. He, however, did not see that the farmers would suffer by the substitution of margarine for butter. People in Dublin could not afford to buy butter at the present prices, and many of them would have to eat dry bread only if margarine was stopped.

Dr. Usher withdrew his motion, remarking that at another time the suggestion might emanate from the officers themselves.

BOYCOTTING AT CARRICKMACROSS.

In the Chancery Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Barton, in the case of Thomas McCluskey v. Katie Hoey and Mary Jane Hoey, by Michael Kearney, their guardian ad litem,

Mr. Hanna, K.C., with whom was Mr. J. C. Dawson (instructed by Mr. Henry Murphy) applied on behalf of the plaintiff for an order committing the defendants to prison for non-compliance with an order of the Court. Counsel explained that during the Long Vacation Mr. Justice Gordon made an order directing the defendants to give up possession of a farm of land consisting of 30 acres, situate at Derrylavin, near Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan. The farm had been occupied by the defendants' father, who died in 1907. After his death it had been sold to the plaintiff for £825, but the deed was not signed, and no undisturbed possession. Then those young ladies, or some of the relations on their behalf, wanted to get hold of this farm, and they began to interfere with and boycott him. He was summoned before the South Monaghan Petty Sessions, and United Irish Leaguers appeared before that court. His case was tried, and only by a majority of one did they refuse to interfere. But it did not end there, because there was a strong popular feeling against the plaintiff. He was unable to get his land let. Every placard he put up was covered with tar, and he was prevented from sowing his crops last year. They had a wheat crop come before Mr. Justice Gordon and get an interlocutory injunction. The order of the Court was served upon the defendants, but they refused to obey it. In addition, they brought to live with them on the farm their brother, Patrick Hoey, a boy of fourteen years of age. They now said that since this notice of motion was served they had left the farm; that their young brother was left in possession, and that they had no influence over him. Of course, that was all nonsense. Counsel said he was willing to accept any undertaking that might be given on behalf of the defendants undertook to get their brother out, and to give the plaintiff clear possession during the trial of the action.

Mr. Cusack, with whom was Mr. S. L. Brown, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Carr and O'Connor), said he appeared for the defendants, and the defence they had put on the file was this. At the time of their father's death these two girls and their brother were young children. They had a stepmother who took out administration to the estate. They alleged that their stepmother collusively and fraudulently sold the farm to her brother, the plaintiff, at a gross undervalue.

Mr. Hanna—The sale was by public auction, and it was approved of by Mr. Wells on behalf of the children and by their paternal uncle.

Mr. Cusack—The moment the two girls knew of the order they left the place.

Mr. Hanna referred to affidavits which contradicted this statement. He asked counsel for the defendants if they would get their brother out of the farm.

Mr. Justice Barton suggested that the brother should be made a defendant, and then he could be proceeded against.

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The proper thing to do is to take him by the scruff of the neck and throw him out. (Laughter.) The defendants were now making a kind of death-bed repentance. It was all done in pursuance of the policy they had carried out from the first—to deny Mr. McCluskey his legal rights. Unless the defendants undertook to give up clear possession at once, he asked that the defendants should be committed to prison.

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Mr. Justice Barton said the defendants had been very ill-advised by their friends, but from the moment their solicitor had advised them they apparently recognised they were acting in contravention of the order of the Court. They were now willing to undertake to continue to obey the order of the Court, and so far as that was concerned he did not think it would be necessary to make an order for attachment against them. They now understood their position. As regarded the boy, he could not make an order against him upon the present application. If the defendants were able to establish their defence on the trial of the action they would be put into possession as of right; if not, the plaintiff would be quieted in possession. The defendants would gain nothing by this kind of conduct; on the contrary, they were injuring their case. They must pay the costs of this application. The costs would be no rule on the motion, the defendants undertaking to continue to observe the order. As to the boy, Patrick Hoey, he would add him as a defendant, and appoint the same gentleman as guardian ad litem. He advised the boy to withdraw from this farm at once. If he did not it would only entail further costs, which would ultimately be charged against the boy's interest in the lands, if any. If his lordship was forced he would appoint a receiver to go in and manage the farm, and this would only entail additional costs.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Thursday, December 21, 1916.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

LORD CHANCELLOR.—Before the Lord Chancellor, at 12—Leigh, minors; Cobbe, minors. Lord Chancellor's Chambers, before Mr. Justice Ronan, at 11—Bennett, minor; Bolton, ad.; Masar, a minor; Drake, a minor; Scholes, minors; Kavanagh, ad.; Mulhall, a minor; Scholes, minors; Kavanagh, ad.; Mulhall, a minor; O'Beirne, minors; M'Namara, minors, and another matter; Bishop of Meath, minors; Barry Meade, ad.; Bishop of Meath, ad. (1915 B. 7); Williams, minors (O.E.)

Motions for Judgment—Burke v. Fennell.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BARTON.—At Chambers—Ayre v. Irish Provident Assce. Co., Ltd.; Kyan (1915, 760); M'Causey v. Gibbons. F. R. Bolton v. Bolton, Ltd.; Lee and Procedure (Insurance Provisions, Ireland), Act, 1916, Shanahan v. Shanahan; Jones v. Jones; Acting—English; Wilson v. M'Nulty v. M'Carthy. Motion—Co.; Consolidation Act and Grey v. Grey; Wayte Bros. v. Wayte Bros.; Justice Barton's Chambers (at conclusion of Chief Clerk's portion of Court List)—Switzer v. Lynch, sett. cert.; Mansel and Leinster Bank v. Donnelly, fi. fa.; Co. Cork, Co. Co.; Good v. Good, do.; Witherman v. Neville, do.; Kennedy v. Coleman, do.; Scanlon v. Kennedy v. Coleman, do.; Kearney v. Murphy; Delaney v. Hoey, do.; Regan v. Sullivan, do.; Cullen, M'Atee v. M'Atee. Dolan v. Dolan; Lawson v. Hill.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.—Master Kinkead.—Exors. Dublin, Sect. 6, Mr. Hamilton, Mullan and Son; Bobbin's trusts, do.; do., Alexander; Gaffney, O'Brien and Sadlier, Ltd., do.; Connolly Gaffney, O'Brien and Sadlier, Ltd., do.; Connolly Gaffney, O'Brien Co., Council v. General Accident Assce. Corporation, A. & J. Kelly; Linstrye and Machinery v. Cleveland, do.; Kelly, Limestone and Marble Company, Ltd., of Larkfield, Kinmage road. Public. The defendants are manufacturers of chemical plant, having their registered offices at Govan, Glasgow. The plaintiffs brought the action to recover damages said at £10,000 for alleged breach of contract in connection with the supply of a carbolic acid refining plant. It was stated that the plaintiffs intended to manufacture salicylic acid from the phenol to be produced by the plant. The defendants traversed the alleged cause of action, and they counter-claimed for £160, which they alleged was the unpaid balance of the money payable for the plant.

Mr. Edward M. Fitzgerald (instructed by Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald), for the defendants, submitted that his clients should be at liberty to draw out the £160, and that, in any event, the costs of the application, which were in relief of the plaintiffs, should be paid by the defendants.

Mr. Healy, K.C., said that, in the terms of the notice of motion restraining the defendants from drawing out the £160. He considered that at the present moment their solicitor had advised them they apparently recognised they were acting in contravention of the order of the Court. They were now willing to undertake to continue to obey the order of the Court, and so far as that was concerned he did not think it would be necessary to make an order for attachment against them. They now understood their position. As regarded the boy, he could not make an order against him upon the present application. If the defendants were able to establish their defence on the trial of the action they would be put into possession as of right; if not, the plaintiff would be quieted in possession. The defendants would gain nothing by this kind of conduct; on the contrary, they were injuring their case. They must pay the costs of this application. The costs would be no rule on the motion, the defendants undertaking to continue to observe the order. As to the boy, Patrick Hoey, he would add him as a defendant, and appoint the same gentleman as guardian ad litem. He advised the boy to withdraw from this farm at once. If he did not it would only entail further costs, which would ultimately be charged against the boy's interest in the lands, if any. If his lordship was forced he would appoint a receiver to go in and manage the farm, and this would only entail additional costs.

CLAIM TO GALWAY PROPERTY.

In the Chancery Division, Dublin, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Barton, in the case of M'Namara and others, v. M'Namara and others,

Mr. T. M'Cormack (instructed by Messrs. Blake and Kenny) applied on behalf of the defendant, Charles M'Namara, that the plaintiffs be ordered to give security for costs on the ground that they all live out of the jurisdiction. The action is being brought for a declaration that the defendant, Charles M'Namara, holds certain property situated in Kyre square and Prospect Hill, Galway, upon trust for the plaintiffs and the other defendants. He had instituted proceedings against the tenants of the property for the recovery of rent, which was in arrear, and he claimed to be solely entitled.

Mr. Dickie, K.C., and Mr. J. E. Walsh (instructed by Mr. T. A. Porrott) resisted the application, and further applied that a receiver be appointed to receive the rents from the tenants.

Mr. Justice Barton refused the application to give security for costs, and referred the matter to the receiver jointly to appoint a receiver.

ACTION OVER CHEMICAL PLANT.

Yesterday, in the King's Bench Division, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Gibson, the case of Hall and Pim and others v. Blair, Campbell, and M'Lean, Ltd., Mr. Timothy Sullivan (instructed by Messrs. Little, Healy, and Healy) on behalf of the plaintiffs, applied for an order restraining the defendants from drawing out of court the sum of £160 lodged by the plaintiffs on the defendants' counterclaim in the action until the matter in dispute had been disposed of or until further order made on notice to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are Mr. Roderic D. O'Connor, civil engineer, of 4 New Kerington, Monkstown; Mr. Thomas Dillon, assistant Professor of Chemistry, of 15 Belgrave road, Rathmines, and the Larkfield Chemical Company, Ltd., of Larkfield, Kinmage road, Dublin. The defendants are manufacturers of chemical plant, having their registered offices at Govan, Glasgow. The plaintiffs brought the action to recover damages said at £10,000 for alleged breach of contract in connection with the supply of a carbolic acid refining plant. It was stated that the plaintiffs intended to manufacture salicylic acid from the phenol to be produced by the plant. The defendants traversed the alleged cause of action, and they counter-claimed for £160, which they alleged was the unpaid balance of the money payable for the plant.

Mr. Edward M. Fitzgerald (instructed by Messrs. D. and T. Fitzgerald), for the defendants, submitted that his clients should be at liberty to draw out the £160, and that, in any event, the costs of the application, which were in relief of the plaintiffs, should be paid by the defendants.

Mr. Healy, K.C., said that, in the terms of the notice of motion restraining the defendants from drawing out the £160. He considered that at the present moment their solicitor had advised them they apparently recognised they were acting in contravention of the order of the Court. They were now willing to undertake to continue to obey the order of the Court, and so far as that was concerned he did not think it would be necessary to make an order for attachment against them. They now understood their position. As regarded the boy, he could not make an order against him upon the present application. If the defendants were able to establish their defence on the trial of the action they would be put into possession as of right; if not, the plaintiff would be quieted in possession. The defendants would gain nothing by this kind of conduct; on the contrary, they were injuring their case. They must pay the costs of this application. The costs would be no rule on the motion, the defendants undertaking to continue to observe the order. As to the boy, Patrick Hoey, he would add him as a defendant, and appoint the same gentleman as guardian ad litem.

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COMING EVENTS.

National Museum.—The second demonstration on foods will be given in the Botanical Rooms of the National Museum on Friday, December 22nd, at 8 p.m. It will deal with the potato, rice, and peanuts. The demonstration is open to the general public.

With reference to the announcement that there will be the same suspension of publication of newspapers on Christmas Day as heretofore, the Press Association is asked to state that the arrangement does not apply to Sunday newspapers, which will appear as usual on Christmas Day.

The Federal Parliament has passed an Income Tax Bill which will yield one million sterling more than in 1915. The Senate has passed the Unlawful Associations and Daylight Saving Bills.

SPORTING NEWS.

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. W. D. MacKenzie presided at the annual meeting of the Honley Royal Regatta Stewards at the Leander Club. The committee of management, of which Mr. C. Gordon is chairman, was re-elected, but owing to the war no proposition was made in regard to fixing the date for the next regatta.

Mr. E. B. L. Hoskins, of Orr, Sussex, and Lady Savory (Stoke Poges) are to judge part of the terriers at the Championship Show of the Westminster (New York) Kennel Club on February 20, etc. Lady Savory succeeds Mr. Hoskins, while the grounds appointed to Mr. Hoskins include for sealyham terriers. Mr. Hoskins has been in France close on two years, and was only lately invalided from the Army.

The American yacht Fleetwing was wrecked on the coast of Cuba on November 11. The crew report that she has been encrusted in ice since the beginning of the war (says the *New York Herald*). The Fleetwing was the famous yacht which took part in the memorable ocean race with the Henrietta and the Vesta in 1866, when they raced from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, off the Isle of Wight, for a stake of 90,000 dollars. The Henrietta won, with the Fleetwing and the Vesta behind her in the order named.

TRAINING INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TURBARGH, Wednesday.

The gallops are improving, but not yet fit for training operations. Yesterday's programme included trotting exercise.—ANTHONY'S The Knocks, Scogorah, Kilmorey, Jupiter, Violet, Portage, Shamrockhill, Ballyhaise, Rosie, Horse of Honour, Monkstain Fair, Tunbridge, and Blackthorn; DOYLE'S Colour Sergeant, Robertson, Birdlime, Bride, and the youngsters; DAWSON'S Ballybeagle, and the Same. Steeplechasing will be carried out by RICHAN'S Height Moments, Royal Signet, Shining Mote, and the youngsters; and MILLER'S Fulland.

HUNTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

Date—Dec.	Meet.	Hour.
Saturday, 23	Priestown Cross-roads	1.30
	THE KILDARE.	
Thursday, 21	Thornton Rly. Bridge	10.30
Saturday, 23	Maynooth	11.0
	THE MEATH.	
Friday, 22	Corbalton Finger Post	11.0

HUNTING FIXTURES.

THE WARD UNION.

January—Wednesday, 3rd, Dunboyne; Monday, 8th, Kilroe; Wednesday, 10th, Donaghmore Cross-roads; Saturday, 13th, Rathleggan; Wednesday, 17th, 9th Milestone; Saturday, 20th, Loughlinstown Gate; Wednesday, 24th Dunshaughlin; Saturday, 27th, Flathouse; Wednesday, 31st, Batterstown.

February—Saturday, 3rd, 10-Mile Bush; Wednesday, 7th, 9th Milestone; Saturday, 10th, Hollywood Rath Gate; Wednesday, 14th, Black Bull; Saturday, 17th, Kilcock; Wednesday, 21st, Boyne; Saturday, 24th, The Mayne; Wednesday, 28th, 9th Milestone. Meet at 1.30 o'clock.

COURSING.

RHODUS (EMLY) MEETING—YESTERDAY.

Judge—Mr. M. F. Davin. Slipper—W. O'Donoghue.

RHODUS STAKE. For 4 puppies.

FIRST ROUND.—Mr. Lenane's Knocklong beat Mr. Kingston's Dun's Favourite; Mr. P. Dillon's Open Door beat Mr. O'Callaghan's Jolly Tar.

SECOND ROUND.—Knocklong beat Open Court.

BALLINACREE STAKE. For 8 all-ages.

FIRST ROUND.—Mr. Hayes' Jig beat Mr. O'Callaghan's Over Clever beat Mr. Clair Aiana; Mr. Casey's Roving Jim beat Mr. Moran's Whinny Joe.

SECOND ROUND.—Over Clever beat Roving Jim.

EMLY STAKES. For 16 all-ages.

FIRST ROUND.—Mr. Hayes' Jig beat Mr. Hodgins's Bobs; Chief III., Mr. Quinn's Ruby's June beat Mr. Kelly's Mons Battle; Mr. Quinlan's Nelly and Mr. Mason's Sweet Spring Mint beat Mr. Ryan's Colleen Bawn XV. beat Mr. Casey's Running Jex; Mr. O'Neill's Loughgur Girl drawn, Mr. Grace's Gowlawn Boy a bye; Mr. Shanahan's Duchess of Fife beat Mr. O'Dea's Ballyhonc; Mr. Ryan's Sling Shot beat Mr. Byrne's Summer Hill; Mr. Curtin's Casualty II. beat Mr. Humphrey Gaffercoupe.

SECOND ROUND.—His beat Ruby's June; Colleen Bawn II. beat Over Clever; Duchess of Fife beat Loughgur Girl; Sling Shot beat Casualty II.

THIRD ROUND.—Colleen Bawn XV. beat Jig; Duchess of Fife beat Sling Shot.

Stakes divided.

GOLF.

CLONTARF CLUB.—St. Stephen's Day—Morning 18 holes (stroke); afternoon 4-ball foursomes.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Fourteen entrants for this event, which commenced at O'Neill's Rooms, Upper Sackville street, on January 8th, have been accepted by the Billiard Association. Their names are:—E. Bonnar, Harty, Hardy, and Grant, G. Fraser, Driver, A. G. Fay, J. "Graham," G. A. Heginbotom, W. B. Marshall, A. H. Nevin, E. Sellers, John Sellers, Sheridan, Thornton, and G. W. S. Wilkins. The winner of the above will have to play Mr. Joseph Dolphin for the title.

IRISH LABOURERS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. FFRENCH asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that British employers of labour had been in the habit of importing labourers to their works in Great Britain, whilst leaving their wives and children a burden on the Irish public, and would he see, by legislation or otherwise, that these employers set aside a sufficient weekly sum and have it sent to the labourers' wives and children.

Mr. ROBERTS said he was not aware that cases were of frequent occurrence, but is making inquiries through the Irish Office. He will be glad to receive and consider any particulars which the hon. member can give him of the cases he has in mind.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

There will be no lack of amusement whatever in Dublin for the Christmas holiday season, and the city is to have a most extensive choice of pantomime. Already a start has been made with this form of amusement at the Queen's Theatre, where the adventures of that great character Dick Whittington are related in humorous fashion with the business of the play suited to bring their marvellous nature up to date. Nor must his most sympathetic and accomplished companion, the cat, be missed from among the company of those who are responsible for "laughter holding both his sides." Quaint songs, dances, knockabout and patter, are all there in full measure to please. On Boxing Day no fewer than three other pantomimes will start in the contest for public approval, so that the choice from such a plethora of entertainment will be no easy one. This year it is "Humpty Dumpty" who is the hero of the Gaiety production, which, as usual, is in the hands of Mr. Fred. W. Wardell. A large company are now engaged in putting the finishing touches to choruses, ballets, dances, tricks and dialogues, quips and cranks, and rehearsing the innumerable actions to go to make up one harmonious whole for the great day. The Theatre Royal favours the intrepid Robinson Crusoe for its hero, whose career, rather more hilarious than Defoe conceived it, will be portrayed by a capable company and with proper stage effects twice nightly. Twice nightly performances are also favoured at the Empire Theatre, where the topic of the pantomime starting next Tuesday is to be the familiar story of "The Babes in the Wood."

Drama proper finds a refuge from the rule of King Pantomime at the Abbey Theatre, where "The Whiteheaded Boy," by Lennox Robinson, which was only recently produced, will constitute the bill of fare.

The great number of persons who favour cinematograph pictures as a source of entertainment will find their wants catered for in a lavish manner, for managers are well aware that Boxing Day is a day of amusement *par excellence*, and do not shirk their great responsibilities in the way of providing a large share of that entertainment.

ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

A STANDARD PRICE FOR BREAD.

A meeting of the Executive of the Municipal Authorities of Ireland was held on the 15th inst. at the offices, 35 Dawson street. Present:—

Aldermen Hadden, J.P., Wexford (presiding); C. F. O'Neill, J.P., Pembroke; Dawson, Tipperary; Mr. O. Keane, Kanturk; J. Lenehan, Armagh; W. M. Crosin, Newry; E. W. Eyre, Hon. Treasurer; J. J. McGahon, Dundalk, and G. L. O'Connor, C.E., Hon. Secs.

A list of suggested reforms in municipal law, as recommended at the Association's annual conference, was ordered to be printed and embodied in the annual report.

Correspondence was read from the Chief Secretary, Mr. Dawson, Town Clerk, Tipperary, relative to loans for the erection of labourers' dwellings on the Barrymore estate, and it was resolved to direct the attention of the Chief Secretary to the apparent inaccuracies in his letter of November 3rd, as pointed out by Mr. Dawson, Town Clerk, Tipperary, and to repeat the request for a full inquiry into the charges made by the Tipperary Urban Council.

The secretaries were instructed to telegraph to Mr. Duke asking him to have the Vacant Land Orders extended to Ireland. A deputation comprising the Lord Mayor, Mr. Lorcan Sherlock, Mr. Byrne, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Kennedy (Kingstown), Mr. Sibthorpe (Rathmines), Mr. Cronin, and Mr. O'Connor, was appointed to wait on the Lord Lieutenant regarding garden allotments.

Arising out of correspondence received from Mr. W. M. Nolan, J.P., Town Clerk, Limerick, it was moved by Mr. Younge, seconded by Mr. Lennon, and resolved:—

That, in the opinion of this Executive, it is desirable that bread should be sold in loaves of fixed weights, and that a standard price for bread should be fixed by the Government. Copies of this resolution to be sent to the Chief Secretary and to the Local Government Board.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Eyre, it was ordered that the secretaries convey to Mrs. Walsh, of Tralee, a member of the Executive, the sympathy of the members in her recent bereavement.

Joseph Deand, forty-four, miner, was hanged at Durham yesterday for the murder of Catherine Convery, widow, at Sunderland, last October.

THE CALL OF CHRISTMAS.

DUBLIN BUSY AND CHEERFUL.

The certainty with which a distinct "atmosphere" gathers around Christmas-time is a phenomenon which requires a good deal of analysis. A Yuletide feeling seems to steal upon one from without, and to take the most unfeeling into its genial grip. Most readily, too, do the majority surrender themselves to the spirit of the season, ready to extend and emphasise in a greater degree that feeling of cheerfulness and goodwill which adds to the amenities of intercourse in Dublin even at ordinary times, for the air of the "dear, dirty" city, whatever its troubles, seems to round off the worst corners in the daily life and common task. Though not more real than the lightened spirit which comes hand in hand with the approach of Christmas, the changing appearance of the city streets is, perhaps, a more tangible reminder that a season distinct from all others, and pre-eminent in marking the passage of the year, is at hand. Especially, of course, is the change noticeable in the aspect of the shops. By cunning arrangement of colour and light, by professional study of the diverse needs and wants of the public, those whose business it is to meet them seek to transform the window-gazers into clients. It is on only in those gloomy intervals when shop-fronts are dark that one realises the extent of the free diversion and cheerful illumination the shopkeeper provides by attractive display of his wares. Such diversion as is to be derived from those sources is not, indeed, the outcome of a purely philanthropic spirit, but it would be churlish not to acknowledge that it is agreeable, and would be greatly missed if it were not available.

Not by night only, but by day also, are shop windows a source of curiosity and gratification. Just at present they offer solutions for the problem of how to pay the homage of affection by the making of gifts. Whatever restraint adults may now see fit to place upon the satisfaction of their own desires, they cannot, till necessity compels them yet more strongly, withhold from the little folk the very real enjoyment to be conferred by the gift of a few new toys. This Christmas sees a far better supply of toys on view than last season. For one thing, Irish toy-making industries are getting well into their stride, and deserve every encouragement, while an ally, in Japan, is rapidly securing the toy trade of our enemies. A point of great satisfaction is Irish and Japanese toys is their dainty and artistic nature. The necessity for experiment has in both cases bestirred new ideas and evolved new designs.

Whatever the future may have in store for us at the hands of the Food Controller, there is for the moment quite a good stock of Christmas cheer on the shelves, with some local being a little less restricted than usual. People will settle down with a better grace to living on siege rations if they are able to celebrate the season by loosening a little the bonds which have for months past been getting tighter. One's eyes cannot be closed to the ranks of Saxon birds exposed on shop front, or to the solid phalanx of hams which in others proclaim the advent of the festive season. As far as concerns the return of extravagance, economy have been modified for the time being, and those whose lot it is to stand behind counters do not lack occupation. For reasons one does not wish to recall, Dame street, Grafton street, Nassau street, and South Great George's street are probably getting more than their normal proportion of business this season, but Sackville street, Earl street, and Henry street reveal results of enterprise and pertinacity in the numerous kiosks, many of them artistic in appearance, which exhibit wares of many kinds. Throngs of people on the pavements and in the tramcars speak of Christmas business, and general cheerfulness lead to the impression that, while extravagance would be regarded as inadmissible, Christmas is not being allowed to pass by without some acknowledgment as a festival of Christian rejoicing, tempered though it be by extraordinary, but not eternal, conditions.

WAR NOTICES AND APPEALS.

THE GOLFING UNION OF IRELAND. Help for War Funds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Since the beginning of the war the Irish golf clubs have been most liberally supporting the war funds. During the first year by subscriptions through clubs and directly to the National Relief, Belfast, St. John Ambulance and Red Cross, and the local funds, a sum of at least £5,000 was contributed by Irish golfers. By competitions, gratuitous, and other methods, this support has been well maintained throughout the past year, war charities and entertainments for wounded soldiers and soldiers in training camps being the main objectives.

It has been suggested to me that the Christmas holidays, which golfers will spend on the links, afford a favourable opportunity for making a collection in every golf club for whatever war fund each club considers most deserving. If every golfer who enjoys a day on the links remembers our brave sailors and soldiers, to whom we owe our quiet enjoyment of our game, and contributes a generous offering, the amount so collected will help the war funds to carry on with increased energy during the new year. I would ask the secretaries of Irish golf clubs to take what steps they deem best for realising this good object.—Yours, etc.,

J. MAXWELL HUNT,
Hon. Secs.
Union of Ireland.
Clontarf, Dublin.
December 20th, 1916.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S AUXILIARY HOSPITAL FOR LIMBLESS SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

The Committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following sums towards the funds of the above hospital:—

To amount already acknowledged	£548 13 0
Sir John P. Griffith	100 0 0
Messrs. W. and R. Jacob and Co., Ltd.	50 0 0
E. W. Barton, Esq.	50 0 0
Edward L. Phillips, Esq.	50 0 0
W. Rutherfoord, Esq.	50 0 0
Lord and Lady Baldoonell	25 0 0
George Jameson, Esq.	25 0 0
The Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.	20 0 0
Alfred E. Darley, Esq., D.L.	10 10 0
Henry Persse, Esq.	10 10 0
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dalley	10 10 0
J. Lowry, Esq.	10 0 0
E. Ball Barr, Esq.	10 0 0
The Right Hon. W. B. Andrews	10 0 0
T. A. Smith, Esq.	10 0 0
A. G. Daigety, Esq.	10 0 0
Mrs. Bischoff	10 0 0
William Stewart, Esq., D.L.	10 0 0
Miss Bookey	10 0 0
Thomas Lane, Esq.	10 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. C. Gamble	10 0 0
Mrs. O'Grady	A.B.C. 10 0 0
Mrs. Durham Matthews	10 0 0
D. R. Browning, Esq.	10 0 0
Alfred Stabbs, Esq.	10 0 0
Lady Murphy (Tapton)	10 0 0
Mrs. M'Kinney	10 0 0
W. A. Locker, Esq.	10 0 0
S. L. Brown, Esq., K.C.	5 5 0
R. M'Clelland, Esq.	5 5 0
William Taylor, Esq., President R.C.S.I.	5 5 0
Dr. Bewley, Esq.	5 0 0
Miss Lefroy	5 0 0
Arthur Jackson, Esq.	5 0 0
Miss C. Perry	5 0 0
Mrs. A. Guinness, Esq.	5 0 0
The Lady Holmpatrick	5 0 0
Lord de Malahide	5 0 0
H. Winder, Esq.	5 0 0
G. Goldie, Esq.	5 0 0
Major W. R. Dawson, R.A.M.C.	5 0 0
W. H. Moore Hodder, Esq.	5 0 0
Mrs. Ambrose	5 0 0
Albert J. Maher	5 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barker	5 0 0
Mrs. Maud I. Gilmore	5 0 0
C. H. Chavior, Esq.	5 0 0
James W. Hill, Esq.	5 0 0
Davys Tuckey, Esq.	5 0 0
H. J. Pringle, Esq.	5 0 0
H. Blakeney, Esq.	3 3 0
H. Franks, Esq.	3 0 0
C. C. Pounder, Esq., G.P.T.C.D.	3 0 0
E. C. Joy, Esq.	3 0 0
H. G. Kelly, Esq.	3 0 0
W. G. Warren, Esq.	3 0 0
Miss Higginson	3 0 0
H. B. Parker, Esq.	2 2 0
T. Jackson, Esq.	2 2 0
Mrs. Hamilton Irwin	2 2 0
F. Steele, Esq.	2 0 0
W. H. Smith, Esq.	2 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. W.	2 0 0
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Kilmore, D.D.	1 1 0
R. Tottenham Smith, Esq.	1 1 0
Miss R. J. Leigh	1 1 0
Craig Davidson, Esq.	1 1 0
W. Chauney, Esq.	1 1 0
W. Tomlinson, Esq.	1 1 0
H. H. S. Mason, Esq.	1 1 0
H. Abercrombie, Esq.	1 1 0
Mrs. Lottie	1 1 0
Arthur Forbes, Esq.	1 1 0
Frederick Wolfe, Esq., J.P.	1 1 0
C. Browning, Esq.	1 1 0
Miss Harriet Post	1 1 0
Newman Thompson, Esq.	1 1 0
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tarleton	1 1 0
Mr. Annesley, Esq.	1 1 0
R. Scharff, Esq.	1 1 0
J. M. Gerrard, Esq.	1 1 0
T. H. Colles, Esq., K.C.	1 1 0
Mrs. Pureloy Pue	1 0 0
Mrs. Edmund E. Ashley, Esq.	0 10 0
W. W. Patterson	0 10 0
Miss Mullen	0 10 0
Miss Butler	0 10 0
Miss Franks	0 5 0
Mrs. Wilson	0 5 0
Thomas Cleary, Esq.	0 5 0
Miss Henry	0 2 0
	£1,955 6 0

F. W. PERRY,
J. ST. G. DE RENTY,
Hon. Secs.

20 Molesworth street, Dublin.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY (CO. DUBLIN BRANCH) AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

31 Dawson Street, Dublin.

The Raffle for Lady Gosdine's Doll's House, which was drawn for yesterday, was won by Ticket No. 11371, in the name of Mrs. Bennison, The Haven, Aston-on-Clune, Shropshire.

A telegram from Hamburg states that a new disease called marmalade cancer has made its appearance at Hamburg. Persons attacked are mainly children, and about fifty are reported to be dying daily.

Major-General J. J. Asser was last night gazetted temporary Lieutenant-general.

IRISH RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

PREPARING FOR HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

In the midst of war's alarms and political evolutions Christmas, 1916, approaches with steady steps. The holiday spirit may not be quite so buoyant as it was wont to be, but it is not lacking in vitality or resolution to make the best possible out of the holiday season and the opportunity which it affords. The weather has been so erratic of late that one would not be safe in predicting what it may do from day to day. We have had samples of different kinds of weather quite recently, and one can only say of them that they were all bad. The optimistic temperament best fits the Christmas sentiments, and intending holiday-makers will face whatever the weather may have in store for them with a light heart. Most of the big business establishments in Dublin will give their employés a fairly extended holiday, for which they will be grateful.

To meet the convenience of all who desire to travel into the provinces, the railway companies, notwithstanding military necessities and obligations, have made what appear to be ample arrangements to meet the demands of Christmas holiday traffic. Although the Government have announced that they are taking over control of all the Irish railways, as they have long since taken over the railways of Great Britain, the actual transfer will not come into operation until January 1st. It is not anticipated that any drastic change in the system of working or general management will be initiated immediately. It is known, however, that all the Irish railways will be worked by a committee of managers, under the chairmanship of the President of the Board of Trade. The total receipts will be pooled, and dividends will be paid to the shareholders of each railway equal to those which were paid in 1913—that is, before the war started. This arrangement will probably do away with the Irish Railway Clearing House, and it is possible that boards of directors may be dissolved. One great advantage to railway servants will be that they will be relieved of issuing tickets and keeping accounts in respect of the military traveling about on the railways. Every man in khaki will be allowed, under proper restrictions, to ride in the trains free from the necessity of showing a ticket. Under State control there will, doubtless, be many innovations, from which it is hoped the country generally will materially gain.

The Great Southern and Western Railway Company (as will be seen by an advertisement in our issue of Tuesday, December 19) will, on Saturday next, run special trains from Kingsbridge to Cork at 11.15 a.m. and at 2.35 p.m.; and on Sunday (Christmas Eve) a special at 8 o'clock a.m. will be run from Kingsbridge to Cork, and will call at all the principal stations *en route*. On Christmas Day the train service will be as on Sundays, with some local exceptions. The public will note that the passenger train service will be curtailed on the 26th (Boxing Day). On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th cheap tickets will be issued from Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, available for return by ordinary trains up to and including January 1st. On Christmas Day cheap tickets will be issued to Limerick (for the Limerick Races) from Kingsbridge and intermediate stations; and on the following day specials will be run from Waterford, Tralee, Cork, etc.

The Great Northern Railway Company will run a special excursion train this night from Belfast at 3.50 p.m. on Saturday next. Fares are set out in the advertisement which appears in our issue of Saturday, December 16th. On that day also a special fast train will leave Dublin at 2.55 p.m. for Belfast and stations between Portadown and Derry. On Sunday next, on the Southern section of the line, there will be a liberal service of trains. Excursion tickets at single fares and a-half will be issued by ordinary trains to and from Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry.

On the Midland Great Western Railway system (*vide* advertisement in our issue of Thursday, 14th inst.), arrangements are made which will facilitate travellers to the West. On Saturday next the ordinary 5.10 p.m. train from the Broadstone will be altered, to run, one portion starting at 5.10 for Galway, Mayo, and Cavan lines; and the second portion to start at 5.20 for Sligo. This latter train will be divided at Mullingar, and the first portion of it will only call at stations from Carrick-on-Shannon to Sligo, the other portion will call at all stations to Sligo. On Sunday a fast special will leave Broadstone at 8.0 a.m.; and a special passenger train will start at 10 a.m. for Kingscourt and intermediate stations. The only trains on Christmas Day will be the up and down night mails.

The Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company will to-day, to-morrow, Saturday, and Tuesday next (as will be seen by advertisement in another column) run extra trains from Harcourt street for Wexford at 5 p.m.; and from Wexford for Harcourt street at 6.10 p.m. The 5.30 p.m. train from Harcourt street on the days mentioned will be altered to leave at 6.5 p.m. On Christmas Day trains will be run as on Sundays. For the Leopardstown Races on Tuesday and Wednesday next there will be the usual quick service of special trains from Harcourt street direct to the course.

The Great Southern Tourist Office, Grafton street, invites travellers to secure excursion tickets, or ordinary tickets, from them, and so save the crush at stations by booking in advance. Their advertisement appears in our issue of Monday last, December 18th.

CHRISTMAS AT THE G.P.O.

URGENT NEED FOR EARLY POSTING.

It is scarcely necessary to recall the fact that the postal service in Dublin was more seriously affected by the tragic events of Easter week than the General Post Office. And now that the bustle of Christmas is with us again there is no service upon whose energies a greater strain is placed by the ever exacting public. During this particular season the postman is one of the most popular of public officials—and he richly merits his popularity in that he is honest, cheery, and hardworking. Yet in connection with the acknowledged popularity of the postman there could not help recalling yesterday, whilst gazing upon the gaunt and roofless ruins of the G.P.O. in Sackville street, the familiar lines—

"It all very well to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me downstairs?"

For assuredly the postmen and all the other officials of the G.P.O. were most unceremoniously ejected from their spacious headquarters on Easter Monday. Yesterday they were busy and cheerful in their temporary premises in various parts of Dublin. The great volume of Christmas letter work, both sorting and general delivery, was being carried out at the Rotunda Rink; the parcels work was divided between the premises in Marlborough street and other premises in Amiens street. To cope with the additional parcels work a garage adjoining the Marlborough street premises had been temporarily acquired, as also had a workshop adjoining the premises in Amiens street. The Telegraph Department is installed on the upper floor of the Amiens street premises. The spacious building in Sackville street, formerly the Sackville Hall, now serves the purposes of a public office, and in the upper floors of the building the Secretary and his staff are accommodated.

Though the public office was very busy yesterday, the accommodation was found ample to cope with popular requirements. The effect of the Easter week calamity upon the Postal Service may be all the better appreciated from the fact that all the departments mentioned, with the exception of the Parcels Office, were housed together in the demolished head office up to the 24th April last. Inquiries as to the extent of the inconvenience resulting from the dispersal of the departments to so many different habitations elicited the assurance that it was not so great as might be imagined, as telephonic communication between once office and another had reduced the inconvenience to a minimum.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

Over 200 employés of all classes at the Dublin G.P.O. are on active service, and this year the Postal authorities have been unable to get within about 200 of the number of extra hands usually taken on for the Christmas sorting work. But it is anticipated that the shortage of men will be about balanced by the anticipated falling off in the volume of work as compared with previous years, whilst the men taken on to fill the places of those gone to the front have long since completed their training and are thoroughly efficient public servants. It will be impossible this year to obtain any detailed return of letters passing through the Dublin G.P.O as compared with former years, all records of former Christmas traffic having been destroyed during the rebellion. But comparisons will be available as regards the Parcels Office work which should throw some light on the question, when compared with other years. Frequent relief collections from the posting receptacles in the city and suburbs will be made, and in this connection it may be mentioned that the work of the Department would be very much facilitated if the public would post Christmas cards and parcels as early as possible. A large number of additional maps will be employed, as usual, but, as already stated, it is feared the number available will be much less than that required. It is, therefore, all the more necessary to post early if delivery by Christmas Day is desired. Extra mails for and from the provinces and cross-Channel centres have been arranged for during the pressure period.

It may be of interest to the public to know that during the last fortnight of November no less than 850 receptacles were despatched from Dublin containing parcels for prisoners of war, and 1,200 receptacles for the British Expeditionary Forces.

It is announced that Sir Thomas Roe is resigning his seat for Derby immediately. Sir Thomas's desire to be relieved of the anxieties inseparable from Parliamentary duty has been known for a considerable time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In the renewed discussion about Home Rule there is one point which seems to me to have been strangely left unnoticed. If there is any body of men whose statements may be taken as a correct expression of Nationalist opinion, it is the Council of County Councils. They comprise delegates elected by all the twenty-six Nationalist counties of Ireland, and they are more in touch with their people than the members of Parliament are. At their recent meeting they unanimously passed a resolution which is, in effect, a solemn declaration that, even if a Parliament is set up in Dublin according to the scheme proposed by the so-called "settlement" of last summer (that is, with an Upper House nominated by the Crown and a Lower House comprised of the existing members of Parliament), and Ulster is forced into it, and that Parliament passes an Act ordering conscription, the Nationalists will oppose it by force. The Council did not say a word about voluntary enlistment. It is true that one member who was not present has written to say that, if he had been present, he would have brought the subject forward; but he was not there, and we have no means of ascertaining what reception his proposal would have met with if it had been brought forward.

It is clear, therefore, that the establishment of the so-called "settlement" would do nothing to settle the question of conscription, and I need hardly add that bringing the existing Home Rule Act into force would do nothing either. Under that Act the question is not within the power of the Dublin Parliament to decide, and the Nationalists are pledged not to obey the orders of the "foreign Parliament."—Yours, etc.,

"DUNORMY."

Co. Wicklow, December 20th, 1916.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—A ridiculous and utterly fallacious argument for Home Rule has been making a somewhat favourable progress around the Kingdom for some time past, and no one has apparently taken the trouble to reply to it. It is stated somewhat as follows:—Now that men from different parts of Ireland have been for some time past fighting in the same Army and even in the same trenches, will it not be easier to come to terms and to sit in the same Parliament in Ireland? This is a good argument for something, but the trouble is that, so far as Home Rule is concerned, it is "so good that it is good for nothing." It is an argument for Union, not for Separation. If fighting in the same Army and in the same trenches will enable Northern and Southern Irishmen to come together, will it not a *fortiori* enable men of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales to keep together?

Constant familiarity has produced a mistaken impression that Home Rule is one of those innocent plaything that may be given to the spoiled child to stop its crying, whereas it is a deadly thing to the growth of which would destroy the heart of the Empire. The ideal of the extreme Nationalist is incompatible with the existence of the United Kingdom; that of the moderate Nationalist is incompatible with its safety. The only fault with the Union is that it has not been carried out fully, and has never had a fair trial. Separate treatment for Ireland, whether kind or cruel, has been the soil in which rebellion has flourished. To anyone who approaches this in the right way to deal with the so-called "Irish question" is plain. Suspend all attempts to "settle" it until the close of the war; then appoint a Royal Commission to find out what is wrong with the Union—have we too much Union or too little?—remembering that "united we stand; divided we fall."—Yours, etc.,

THOMAS FARRINGTON, M.A., J.P.

4 Waterloo place, Cork,
December 19th, 1916.

COMPULSORY TILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—If the question of extra food production from the lands of Ireland is to be solved, it will be necessary to deal with it on a large scale. The poor labourer, with his half-acre, cannot do much; nor can the average farmer, with 30 to 50 acres, who keeps his 15 or 20 cows and grows enough for their winter keep, do much more than he is doing. We must look to the large tracts now used as grazing ranches. The question has been faced in New Zealand, not by confiscation, but by a super-tax on large holdings. In this way, and by a law making residence on the land compulsory, the large holdings have been broken up, much to the advantage of the Colony.

Suppose we allow that 160 acres statute measure (one square mile) is held at the ordinary taxation, on the assumption that this quantity of land, if properly worked, will support a family in affluence, then any land held by the same man in excess of this will be looked upon as a luxury and subject to a super-tax. We find men holding 1,000 to 2,000 acres, all in grass, paying a very small income tax, keeping a man or two only, and growing rich, not only by grazing, but in many cases doing a large business as cattle dealers, while other men cannot get the small bit of land they want. Ireland is too small a country for this system to be allowed to go on growing without serious injury to the nation.

If this is not done, then the country should demand that these wealthy men should be compelled to break up a fair proportion of their land for tillage. Their large fields can be broken up by machinery at a cheaper rate than small holdings, and much-needed employment would be given, while these rich pasture lands, which now grass, perhaps, one bullock to 1½ acres, might produce £20 to £40 worth of oats or potatoes to the acre. To encourage tillage I would suggest that no tax be levied for three years on new land brought into tillage either on a large or small scale.—Yours, etc.,

"Y. W."

Co. Waterford, December 19th,

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE HOME OF PANTOMIME
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26th, at 1 o'clock, Every Evening at 7.30.
FRED. W. WARDEN PRESENTS
The Annual Christmas Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
CLARA BECK.
Renee Rea, Nora Gray, Margaret Blanche, La Petite Oiriette, Eric Dudley, Syd Crossley, Fred Leslie, Bert Godfrey, Walter Dale,
BROCK'S CYCLING COMEDIANS,
PERCY KORAH AND BOYS,
Supported by a FIRST-CLASS LONDON COMPANY,
AND CHORUS OF OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.
Matinee Every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2.
MONDAY (NEW YEAR'S DAY) at 2.0 o'clock.
USUAL PRICES. NOW BOOKING.

THE ABBEY THEATRE.
BOXING DAY AT 2.30 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.,
AND FOLLOWING NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.30 p.m.,
THE WHITEHEADED BOY,
By
LENNOX ROBINSON.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN, 10 till 5, at Theatre.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Telephone—3264.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
THE GRAND XMAS PANTOMIME,
"DICK WHITTINGTON."
AN ALL STAR COMPANY.
Horace Wheatley, Fulles and Cusack, Barney Gilmore, Marion Broom, Miss Lucille, Miss Stella Dunborne, W. J. Churchill, Joe Huda, F. Dalstead, Leslie James.
M. W. JACKSON'S TROUPE OF DANCERS.
GRETH MACK.
FULL CHORUS and AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
Seats Booked at Theatre. Dress Circle, 2/-; Upper Circle, 1/6. Tel. 3016.

PRINCESS CINEMA.
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
EDNA MAY BELLE OF EDNA MAY NEW YORK.
In SALVATION JOAN, 6-part Vitagraph.
Full Comedy Programme and New Gazette.
St. Stephen's Day—BAD LAD OF THE FAMILY.
4 Reels. Question of Right and Wrong.
2-part Vitagraph. Etc., Etc.

THE CARLTON CINEMA.
TO-DAY AT 2 TILL 10.30.
"DOORSTEPS."
(3 Parts).
Featuring
FLORENCE TURNER,
In a Powerful 4-part Drama.
COMEDY. INTEREST. TOPICAL.
Violin Solo: "The Rosary," by Mr. Goldwater, at 4.30 and 8.30.

TOWN HALL, RATHMINES,
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and SATURDAY,
"CROOKS."
4-Act Comedy, featuring FRANK DANIELS;
Also, "AN UNFAIR LOVE AFFAIR," splendid comedy by the Film Co. of Ireland. The Famous Orchestra of the Bohemian Picture Theatre, and Signor Simonetti and Mr. Clyde Twelvetrees.
To-night Mr. Clyde Twelvetrees will play "The Meditation" by Massine. No increase in prices.
WE PAY YOUR TAX.

IRISH THEATRE, HARDWICKE STREET.—Lennox Robinson's Plays, Edward Martyn's "To-morrow," by Henry E. O'Hanlon. "Just Like Shaw," by John MacDonagh. THIS DAY (SATURDAY), Dec. 23rd, Four Nights, at 8.15. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GREAT BARGAINS,
RED CROSS SALE
THIS DAY
AT
18 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN.
BUY YOUR XMAS GIFTS, ETC., HERE, AND HELP YOUR COUNTRY'S CAUSE AS WELL.

DUBLIN CASTLE HOSPITAL.
200 ORNAMENTAL TILE STANDS
AT SIXPENCE APIECE.
Each Tile purchased before Christmas adds Sixpence to the Hospital Funds.
MAGUIRE and GATCHELL'S CENTRAL STORES, 10 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

METHODIST CHURCH, STEPHEN'S GREEN.
CHRISTMAS CAROL SERVICE,
CHRISTMAS EVE, 24th DECEMBER.
ANTHEM—"O Thou that tellest."—Messiah.
THE SERVICE WILL BE LARGELY MUSICAL AND A NUMBER OF CAROLS WILL BE SUNG.

METHODIST CHURCH, STEPHEN'S GREEN.
CHRISTMAS DAY, 1916.
SERVICE, 11 O'CLOCK.
Preacher—REV. W. CRAWFORD, M.A.
ANTHEMS FROM "MESSIAH."
Solo—"There were Shepherds."
Chorus—"Glory to God."
Solo—"For behold darkness."
Chorus—"For unto us."
HALLELUJAH CHORUS.
CHRISTMAS HYMNS AND CAROLS.

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R. S. P. COLVILL, Esq., Coolock House, Coolock, Co. Dublin.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND desire gratefully to acknowledge the under-noted subscriptions received since end of August, 1916, and earnestly appeal for increased and continued contributions to enable them to carry on the work of alleviating the lot of many poor Irish ladies distressed through the non-payment of rent and the operation of the Land Acts in Ireland. Of the thirty ladies at present on the Pension List, receiving pensions ranging from £1 to £5 per month, twelve are over 80 years of age. The pensions for 1916 come to £620. In addition to the pensions, the Committee make grants for pressing needs, for sickness, and for education purposes.

Lieut.-Col. the Lord Frederick Fitz-Gerald, A.D.C.	£2	0	0
Mr. H. C. Irwin	1	1	0
Miss McDonnell	2	10	0
Mr. Stanhope Lloyd Kenny	1	0	0
Mrs. Bailey	2	0	0
Rev. T. F. Waring	2	10	0
Mrs. McNeille	7	0	0
Miss Higgin	5	0	0
Mrs. Sankey	1	1	0
Mr. William Johnston	10	0	0
Miss Mary Costello (account Queen's County)	10	10	0
Mrs. Martin	0	10	0
Mrs. Barron Newell (account Co. Waterford)	35	0	0
Lady Morris	2	0	0
Mr. Charles Dunbar Buller, D.L.	5	0	0
Miss Jacob	1	0	0
Mrs. Allen	1	0	0
Miss Mary C. Boyle (account Co. Armagh)	7	6	0
Mr. W. B. Homan Mulock	2	0	0
"T. Y. W."	2	0	0
The Lady Mabel FitzGerald	2	0	0
Mr. James C. Goff	1	1	0
Mrs. Smyth	1	0	0
Mr. Henry A. Burke, F.S.I.	1	1	0
The Hon. Cosby G. Trench, D.L.	2	0	0
Colonel Sidney R. Waterfield	2	0	0
Colonel Etherington	1	0	0
Mrs. Smythe	0	10	0
The Arnott Bequest Fund	5	0	0
Miss K. Darley	1	0	0
Mrs. Acheson St. George	2	2	0
Miss Louisa Palmer (account Co. Kerry)	32	14	6
Mrs. Barron Newell (account Co. Waterford)	15	4	6
The Hon. Mrs. Blood (account Co. Clare)	20	2	0
Mrs. Pakenham	2	2	0
Colonel Blood	2	2	0
Miss Amy Tottenham	1	0	0
Mrs. George Synge	1	0	0
The Dowager Countess of Longford	2	0	0
Colonel King Harman, R.A.	2	0	0
Mr. George Jameson	5	0	0
Mrs. Edmund Darley	1	0	0
Mr. E. A. Trouton	1	0	0
"A Friend in Ireland"	2	0	0
Mrs Clarke	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. Baille, F.S.I.	2	0	0
Mrs. Dobbs	2	0	0
Mrs. Greenhill	1	0	0
"Anonymous"	10	0	0
Sir Robert Hodson, D.L.	5	0	0
Miss Louisa Palmer (account Co. Kerry)	0	10	0
The Lady Mary Doyne (account Co. Wexford)	21	1	0
Mr. J. A. Pakenham	1	0	0
Mrs. Lecky	3	0	0
Mr. J. Samuel Edge	1	1	0
Mrs. O'Grady	2	2	0
Mrs. Neligan	1	0	0
Major-General Bowerbank, C.B.	1	0	0
"Anonymous."	1	0	0
Miss Crofton (account Co. Sligo)	25	0	0
Rev. R. and Mrs. Gordon	1	0	0
Mrs. Henry White	1	1	0
Miss Parker	1	0	0
"China"	3	0	0
Mr. Colley Palmer	5	0	0
Miss E. H. Perrin	3	0	0
Mrs. John Pringle	10	10	0
Miss Irvine	1	0	0
Mr. Henry G. Courtenay	5	0	0
The Hon. Mrs. Bloomfield (account Co. Clare)	10	10	0
Colonel Malone, D.L.	5	0	0
Mrs. Doran	1	0	0
Mr Cecil Leslie	1	0	0
Mr. R. Kyle Knox	1	1	0
Miss Ruiker	2	0	0
Miss P. Knox	0	10	0
"A Sympathiser."	1	0	0
Lady Hodson	1	0	0
Colonel Martyn	1	0	0
Mrs Barron Newell (account Co. Waterford)	0	13	0
Mrs. Mulock (account King's County)	8	6	0
Miss B. Thomas (account Co. Carlow)	10	0	0
Miss Harvey	1	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Biddulph, D.L.	1	0	0
Mrs Gibbon	10	0	0
Mr. R. A. Synge	1	1	0
"A Friend." per The Hon. Mrs. Walter Forbes	10	0	0

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The quality of Goods offered cannot be surpassed. This choice selection renders a visit to the Show Rooms both pleasant and instructive. The Exhibition consists of Copper and Brass Ware, Table Glass, China, and Barthenware; Wicker and Basket Ware, Cutlery, Lacquer Work, Brushes, Chandlery, Household Ironmongery, Lamps.
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HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day	Morning 8.18	Evening	8.44
To-morrow	" 9.10	"	9.32

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day	Rises 8.40	Sets	4.9
To-morrow	" 8.40	"	4.9

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 5.9 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—Closed.
Queen's Theatre—"Dick Whittington," 6.45 and 9.
Empire Theatre—Closed.
Tivoli Theatre—2 and 9 p.m.
Irish Theatre, Hardwicke Street—"Romulus and Remus," "To-morrow," and "Just Like Shaw," 8.15 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Town Hall, Rathmines—Pictures, 3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Red Cross Sale, St. Stephen's Green.
Dublin County Council—Meeting, 12 o'clock.
Richmond Asylum—Meeting, 12 o'clock.
Dublin Corporation and the American Loan—Special Meeting, 3 p.m.
Port and Docks Board—Meeting, 1 p.m.

The Irish Times.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

Military Prospects.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech on Tuesday, said that he was not going to paint a gloomy picture of the military situation, because it would not be a true picture. "But I must paint a stern picture, because that accurately represents the facts." These were well chosen words. The situation is stern in that it demands continued and increased effort. It is not gloomy; for, given that effort, victory is assured. The Prime Minister did not under-rate the reverse in Rumania. That cloud, however, appeared on a clearing horizon, and in dwelling on the brighter aspect of the situation he emphasised the significance of the fighting on the western front. He finds it "full of encouragement and of hope." Our Allies of France have given us this week a new measure of encouragement and hope in the striking victory of their glorious Second Army before Verdun. The importance of that victory is three-fold—tactical, strategical, and, above all, moral. It marks definitely the complete and crushing defeat of the great German plan which was put into execution at the end of last February. General Mangin's forces have swept back the enemy, capturing well over eleven thousand prisoners and more than a hundred guns, and restoring their front almost to the positions which they occupied when the German "drive" at Verdun began. Tactically the victory is important in that it retrieves all the outer defences of Verdun, and wrests from the Germans numerous observation posts of great value. Strategically it is important in that, besides continuing and complementing the function of the Somme offensive as a constant source of enemy wastage, it restores the capacity of Verdun, facing Metz, as an offensive base. Morally its importance is capital. Five German divisions were engaged, and they were soundly defeated by no more than four French divisions. The complete success of the French attack, the default of any serious German counter-action, the surprising haul of prisoners and material—all these point to a serious deterioration in the enemy's *moral*. The recent pause in the Allies' operations in the west, which has doubtless been put to good account for reorganisation elsewhere than at Verdun, has not impaired their ascendancy. It is instantly resumed wherever and whenever the Allies choose to strike.

Meanwhile the cloud which appeared in Rumania is at last, we have room to hope, in process of dissipation. The Rumanian reverse, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "at the worst prolongs the war; it does not alter the fundamental facts of the war." The worst which need be contemplated as a result of that reverse will not necessarily happen. There is, on the contrary, good ground for hope that the reverse may be so far and so soon retrieved that, in the upshot of these operations, Rumania's intervention will have had the effect of shortening the war. The Rumanian Army has accomplished its retreat from Wallachia. It is now safely concentrated behind the lines of the Sereth, where it is being reorganised and re-equipped. It has suffered heavy losses, as was inevitable from the failure of its munitions supply; but it has escaped strategic disaster, and it remains an Army "in being" which will engage an equal number of the enemy and so maintain the steadily growing strain upon their resources. Meanwhile the Russian forces, whose intervention on the wings screened the Rumanians at every stage from attacks which might have given the enemy the decision which they sought, are continuing their function of covering the re-grouping of the Rumanian Army behind the Sereth lines. The retirement to those lines involves the complete evacuation of the Dobrudja and the abandonment of the great Lower Danube port of Braila. The Russians, however, have successfully checked the enemy's advance towards that port. The delay is important for two reasons. In the first place, Braila is the chief Rumanian granary. Here were concentrated grain stores constituting the bulk of the Wallachian harvest, and the enemy's occupation of Wallachia, from the point of view of economic recuperation, will be of small value unless they can lay hands upon these stores. In the next place, the roads of the Northern Dobrudja converge opposite Braila, where there is one of the few crossing places which interrupt the vast marsh separating the Dobrudja from Wallachia. It is necessary that Braila should be securely held until the Russian forces retiring from the Northern Dobrudja have been able to make good their crossing to the northern bank of the Danube. The check inflicted on Marshal von Mackensen appears to be severe enough to cover Braila until these two purposes are served.

Once they are served, the Russian forces presumably will join the Rumanian Army reconcentrated behind the lines of the Sereth. The positions known by that name have always been indicated as those on which, if adequate supplies of munitions were forthcoming in the meantime, the Russo-Rumanian retreat would stand. It is a proper assumption from the preparations which were being made for a stand that the deficiency in munitions which was the prime factor in compelling the retreat has now been made good. The lines of the Sereth extend across the northern half of Rumania at the point where the width of the country is narrowest between the Carpathians and the Black Sea. They were originally organised by the Rumanians facing northwards in anticipation of a Russian attack. Although the old armament of the defensive organisation is probably valueless under modern conditions, they will serve equally for resistance against the enemy's attack from the south, especially as the lines consist for the most part of natural features. The lines of the Sereth proper are a chain of defensive works drawn across the gap between the Carpathians and the lower course of the River Sereth, which runs diagonally across the whole of Moldavia from north-west to south-east. They are continued by the lower course of the River Sereth, a formidable obstacle, and completed by the main delta of the Danube into which that river discharges—a region almost completely impracticable for military operations. On these lines we may hope at least to see the tide of invasion effectually held, even if it is not yet possible—as French advices suggest that it is—for a counter-offensive movement to be undertaken from them. In a more distant region of the east events are also taking a more favourable turn. After a delay of nearly eight months, our forces in Mesopotamia are once more in motion, and they now stand at the gates of the town of Kut of unhappy memory. The present importance of this movement may easily be exaggerated. It consists chiefly in the proof which it furnishes that the defects of organisation, transport, and supply which marred the Mesopotamian expedition are so far made good that active operations may again be undertaken.

The Royal Flying Corps.

The public had forgotten Mr. Justice Bailhache's Committee of Inquiry into the administration and command of the Royal Flying Corps. The Committee was appointed as a consequence of charges, made in Parliament and elsewhere, which greatly disturbed the public mind at the time. The "murder" allegations of Mr. Billing were dismissed in an *interim* report which was issued by the Committee some months ago. Its final report, which is now made public, deals more generally with the affairs of the Royal Flying Corps and the work of its head, General Sir David Henderson. It is entirely a tribute to the Service and its organisers. The Royal Flying Corps is virtually a new creation since the beginning of the war. Before the war we were unprepared for any such development as war soon showed to be necessary. There went to the front in August, 1914, a hundred or so pilots, with sixty-six aeroplanes; and twenty serviceable machines remained for the training of new pilots. None of the engines was of British design, and the Corps depended on the good-will of the French for much of its material. That unpreparedness was not the fault of General (then Colonel) Henderson or his colleagues. It was the result of a policy imposed on them. The Corps had been starved. No provision had been made for development, or even for proper equipment at the moment. Technically, it was at a disadvantage in that (against the commander's advice) it had nothing to do with airships, and had, therefore, no experience of large, high-power engines. When high-power engines were seen to be required for aeroplanes the Germans adapted their experience of airship engines; we could only work upwards from small engines. Nevertheless, the Royal Flying Corps has kept throughout the war, except during one period of six months when the German Fokker was unmatched, that ascendancy over the enemy in the air which was noted at the outset by the commander of the Expeditionary Force. Even during the exceptional period British airmen did far more work over the enemy's lines than German airmen did over ours, and yet our casualties were not heavier than theirs. We were slow in recognising the change in the enemy's tactics and in adopting means to protect our reconnaissance machines. The force which has maintained that almost uninterrupted ascendancy has been organised amid the stress of war conditions. The work of the Royal Aircraft Factory is approved by the Committee, which recommends that the factory should be continued and made the nucleus of an equipment department, separate from the Royal Flying Corps and serving both the Air Services. This recommendation will receive, of course, the attention of the Air Board. The latter, which has as yet no statutory existence, will be established regularly by a clause which has been added to the new Ministries Bill now before Parliament, and will rank henceforth as a recognised State department. Its activity hitherto seems to have been attended by friction with other departments, and the delay in clearing up the situation was one of the causes of public dissatisfaction with the late Government. The recent changes at the Admiralty are said to have cleared away the chief causes of conflict. The situation, at all events, is ripe for consideration by the War Cabinet, and we may count on decisions which will place the administration of the Air Services on the most efficient basis.

Doctors and War Service.

It is now almost certain that, if the war is prolonged, some new means of getting doctors for the Army must be found. The voluntary system has been exhausted, and the English medical bodies contemplate not merely the possibility, but the probability, of compulsion in the near future. The Central Medical War Committee has passed a resolution in favour of "mobilisation," and it is expected that the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England will soon declare themselves on the same side. There are strong professional, as well as military, arguments in favour of "mobilisation." Though the doctors have a splendid record in this war, patriotism has not been universal. Most of the younger men have sacrificed their practices and prospects to the national need. It was understood that the men who stayed at home would not poach on their domains, but this obligation of honour has not been strictly observed. The older war doctors who were panel doctors have a certain amount of protection, for they will be able to return to their panels; but even these will find that large encroachments have been made on their private practices. The case of many of the younger war doctors is really serious. "Hundreds of them," says the Medical Correspondent of *The Times*, "have lost their practices; they have spent their savings; they face the world without a future and without even decent prospects." After the war the return of thousands of dispossessed war doctors will constitute a very difficult situation. It is clear that the State must intervene if these men are to be kept at home. We may see a drastic revision of the whole panel system, and, perhaps, an official inquiry into the present custom of selling practices. In the meanwhile compulsory war or home service for the whole profession is demanded not merely as a military necessity, but as an act of justice to the doctors who have answered their country's call. Mr. Lloyd George's scheme of national service will provide the machinery for a mobilisation which would compel all doctors in Great Britain "to serve where and when required." It is assumed that the new national service will not apply to Ireland, but, so far as Irish doctors are concerned, a decision in favour of compulsion—at least for doctors of military age—by our own Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons would have much weight. Many of us know of cases where the practices of young Irish doctors who have joined the Army have fallen, in whole or part, into the hands of equally young men who preferred to stay at home.

KING CONFERS AWARDS FOR BRAVERY.

The King held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace yesterday, when he bestowed war decorations upon about 130 naval and military officers. The bestowals included two posthumous V.C.'s. Lieutenant-Colonel William Congratulations—namely, the D.S.O. and a bar to his Military Cross. Captain J. Hibber, of the South Lancashires; Captain Lionel Seckham, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; and Captain Bernard Vann, of the Sherwood Foresters, were the other three officers to whose Military Crosses bars were added.

The V.C. was handed to Mr. W. H. Smith, father of Second Lieutenant Alfred Victor Smith, East Lancashire Regiment. The record read to the King showed that that late Lieutenant Smith flung himself, without any hesitation, upon a grenade in a trench occupied by several officers and men. He was instantly killed by the explosion. His magnificent act of self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved many lives.

The King also handed to Mr. H. T. B. Jones the V.C. won by his son, Lieutenant Richard Basil Brandram Jones, of the Loyal North Lancs. Regiment. The record showed that, when his platoon was being attacked in overwhelming numbers Lieutenant Jones kept his men together, steadied them by his fine example, and personally shot no fewer than fifteen of the enemy as they advanced, counting them as he did so in order to cheer and encourage his men. When all his ammunition was expended, he took up a bomb, and was in the act of throwing it when he was shot through the head and killed instantly. His splendid behaviour so heartened his men that, when they had no longer any rifle ammunition or bombs left, they actually held their position, and pelted the enemy with stones and ammunition boxes. Finally, when only nine of the platoon remained, these survivors found themselves compelled to retire.

The King, in bestowing the two posthumous V.C.'s, spoke most sympathetically to the parents of the two gallant officers, and expressed both his warm sympathy for them and his admiration of the pluck of their boys.

PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH.

The Press Association learnt officially last evening that Mr. Lloyd George had suffered no undue fatigue or set-back in health as a result of his prolonged speaking in the House of Commons on Tuesday. The right hon. gentleman did not go to the House of Commons, but was busy in other ways at 10 Downing street.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The American Ambassador for the third day in succession called at the Foreign Office and saw Lord Robert Cecil, the Acting Foreign Secretary.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

Sir Horace Plunkett's friends will be glad to learn that a cablegram has been received from him, stating that he has arrived safely in New York, and that his health has improved.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

153 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The House of Commons was but poorly attended to-day, except in the Nationalist quarter, where the packed benches indicated that the party had something in view. There were no fewer than 132 questions on the Order Paper, and over one hundred of these were answered. Questions over, Mr. Dillon rose and put a series of questions about Frongoch. The Home Secretary replied, and informed Mr. Dillon that it was not true that the commandant of the camp had resigned, but that it was true that the medical officer, greatly worried by unfounded reports regarding his work, had committed suicide.

Mr. Dillon again rose and gave notice that he would move the adjournment, assigning as a reason that he had been promised a day by the late Government for a discussion on the Irish prisoners, and that an opportunity had never been given. Mr. Bonar Law appealed to Mr. Dillon twice to withdraw his motion, offering a Saturday sitting, or a discussion on Friday afternoon, in vain. Mr. Dillon, after consulting with Mr. Redmond, persisted in demanding his pound of flesh. A Saturday sitting was no good, he said, in reply to inquiries from all parts of the House. The trains would be wanted for soldiers, and the Nationalists would not be able to get home for Christmas. The House unkindly laughed at this.

Mr. T. M. Healy tried to throw oil on the troubled waters by suggesting that a statement might be made to-morrow, but Mr. Bonar Law repeated that the Prime Minister was engaged on urgent business in connection with the war to-morrow, and he thought a statement improbable. The Prime Minister was anxious to go into the matter, but he had not yet had time. Mr. Dillon then persisted in his motion being put to the House, and all the Nationalists and a number of members below the gangway on the other side rose in support. The Speaker fixed the debate for 8.15 without further question.

Mr. Dillon, however, was able to bring on his discussion before 8 o'clock, the remainder of the business having been disposed of. He pleaded for the release of the untried interned men. He spoke of the growing irritation in Ireland caused by their detention, and declared that recruiting was suffering badly, not in Ireland alone, but in Australia and in Canada. He concluded with an appeal for an English act of generosity towards his countrymen.

Mr. Duke replied for the Government, Mr. Bonar Law being by his side. He went at some length into the history of the internments, deplored the collective refusal of the men to obtain release by giving a simple undertaking not to engage in any act of sedition during the war, and then went on to observe that in the last two or three months the conditions in Ireland showed gratifying signs of improvement and appeasement. In conclusion, he said he was authorised by the Prime Minister to say that he approached the subject with a desire to release the men, and Mr. Duke hoped that before this time to-morrow night the Cabinet's decision would be announced.

From the concluding passages of Mr. Duke's speech it may, I understand, be pretty safely assumed that the majority, at any rate, of the *Sinn Fein* prisoners interned in this country are immediately to be released. The number is something over five hundred.

The most striking point about the question hour to-day was the announcement by the Board of Trade that all rail-way fares, with certain exceptions, will be raised

IN OPEN BOATS.

STORY OF THE CLAN MACFARLANE.

II.

(BY ALFRED NOYES.)

Two telegrams begin this winter's tale. The first, "From C. in C.E. Indies—Have you any news of the ss. Clan Macfarlane? Passed Malta on December 27th, bound for Port Said."

The second, "From C. in C.E. Indies—Clan Macfarlane has not yet arrived in Egypt."

The Clan Macfarlane, of the Port of Glasgow, was a steamer of some four thousand tons, built of steel at Sunderland. She had a crew of seventy-six hands, a general cargo, and left Birkenhead on December the 16th, 1915.

On the 30th of December, at 3.45 p.m., she was steaming at full speed, making an average of ten knots. There was a look-out in the crow's nest, and two look-outs were on the forecastle head. The weather was fine and clear. The wind was in the west, blowing moderately, with a slight sea.

The chief officer, Frederick James Hawley, had just been called, and he was to go on duty at four o'clock, when he felt and heard a violent explosion. He ran on deck, and found the upper hatches of number five hold and the tarpaulins blown out of position. They had been fastened down on leaving Liverpool.

He gave orders at once to lower the boats below the level of the harbour deck, and this was done. He then sounded number five hold, and found eighteen inches of water. He also saw the cargo breaking up and floating out of the steamer's side. She had been struck on the starboard side, at number five hatch, below the water line.

Hawley then personally searched the forecastles to make sure that nobody was in them. He conferred with the master, and they decided to abandon the ship, as she was beginning to settle by the stern and it was growing dark.

At about 5.15 all hands left the steamer in six boats, and rowed clear. About six o'clock a submarine appeared from the southward and fired six shots into the steamer on the port side forward. At 6.15 all the boats were made fast, astern of the master's boat, to keep them together during the night. A few minutes later the submarine came alongside, asked for particulars of the steamer, and then steered to the eastward. After this masts were stepped, sails broken out, and a course set for Crete, which was distant, by fifty-five or sixty miles away. They sailed all night.

In the early hours of New Year's morning, it fell calm, and the boats were separated, and the men rowed till 10 a.m., when a light northerly wind sprang up. They set sail, and continued till 5 p.m., when the boats were still nearly fifty miles distant, he steered E.S.E. At 4.15 that afternoon another native died, and was "buried."

They sailed all night. At 5 a.m. on January 1 the wind shifted to N.W., and freshened, and the sea increased again. At 6 o'clock the captain's boy died (having fought hard for life all through the night), and his burial left the boat still lighter.

STEAMER TO THE RESCUE.

At 7.30 a.m. they put a second reef in the lug-sail, and steered S.E. At 8 a.m. they sighted a steamer on the port-bow, only about three miles distant. Cries broke out, and blackened lips, and they made signals of distress by waving some of the dead men's clothing, a coat and a shirt, on a stick.

When the steamer sighted the boats she headed for the schemes hope that, as a result of the success of the farms (in connection with which audited balance sheets will be published), a large number of Ulster farmers' sons will be forthcoming, anxious for the necessary practical and scientific training, equipped with which they in turn will be able to apply more progressive methods to the cultivation of their own farms. Such training it is intended to give at the University as well as on the farms. To carry out the schemes, a representative Advisory Committee has been formed, consisting of seven members who have been either subscribers financially towards the scheme or have offered farms in connection with it, and seven members of the University Senate. The Chairman of the Committee is the Lord Mayor of Belfast, and the remaining members chiefly consist of the leading business men of the city. Mr. T. Wibberley, the well-known pioneer of scientific methods in agriculture, has been invited to take charge of the scheme, and has accepted the invitation.

This Ulster development will be watched with great interest, and it is to be hoped that similar schemes will be started throughout the whole of those countries. Agriculture, any more than surgery or engineering, cannot be taught on merely theoretical lines.

RESTRICTION OF MEALS ORDER.

On inquiry yesterday afternoon at the Garrison Adjutant's Office, Dublin Castle, our representative was informed that instructions to enforce the Restriction of Meals Order in the city had not yet been received in that department.

FIXED PRICE FOR WHEAT.

Mr. Prothero's announcement in London yesterday that the Government intend to fix a certain price for wheat was received with much satisfaction in Leeds. As recently as Tuesday in Yorkshire markets wheat fetched as much as 4s a quarter, the price having gradually risen during the last few months. One big dealer in the flour trade said wheat ought never to have been beyond 60s., and the Government ought to have stepped in long since.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH.

The Prime Minister's reply to the German "peace proposals," says *The Times*, is naturally the subject of much eager comment in the foreign Press. The reception which it meets with in Germany and Austria will attract attention in the first place, but it must be remembered that commentators in these countries can hardly, as yet, have been able to study the full text or to get precise orders from the official Press Bureaux. Extreme irritation and disappointment at the unanimous and contemptuous refusal of the *Entente* Powers to put their heads into the German noose, lingering hopes that they may yet be lured into the snare, angry prophecies as to the dire consequences of our obduracy, and mere abuse, form the staple of their first effusions.

In America the principal journals of the Eastern States are as explicit in their approbation of the attitude of England and her Allies as we could desire, and give the Prime Minister "a magnificent Press."

FOOD PRODUCTION.

All parties, says *The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent, are throwing their ideas on food production into the common stock. Mr. Lloyd George means to be said when he declared that every available square yard of land must be made to produce food, and the question of turning parks and open spaces to the national profit is now under consideration. The Government have decided to re-appoint the Scottish Committee on Food Production with a new reference. They will be asked to report on the breaking up of grass lands. The first report of a committee on food was presented to the Irish Nationalist Party yesterday. Drastic measures were recommended, and adopted in principle, by the party.

CAPTAIN AMERY'S ADVENTURE.

Captain Amery, says *The Times*, has just returned to the House of Commons after a long spell with the Salonika force. He has had his share of adventure. He was in the Caledonia when she was torpedoed by a submarine. The submarine took off Captain Blaikie, but mixed Captain Amery, who took advantage of such cover as could be found in a small open boat. Captain Amery was afterwards picked up by a hospital ship. He adds another to the Parliamentary stories of the war. Those of Lord Montagu (miraculously rescued after many hours in the sea), and of Captain Stanley Wilson (captured by an Austrian submarine), are already on record.

DINNERS AT GRAY'S INN.

We understand, says *The Times*, that the Benchers of Gray's Inn have ordered that all dining in Hall at night in the dining terms shall be suspended during the war. The luncheon which is now served in Hall at 1.15 will be treated as dinner for the purpose of students who desire to keep terms. This decision had been reached by the Benchers before the delivery of the Prime Minister's speech on mobilisation and economy.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Mr. James MacMahon, chief clerk in the Secretary's Office, General Post Office, Dublin, has been promoted to the position of Secretary to the Post Office in Ireland, as from 1st January next, in the room of Mr. A. H. Norway, who held the position temporarily, and now returns to the office of Assistant Secretary in the G.P.O., London. Mr. MacMahon, who is the first Irish official to occupy the position of Secretary to the Post Office in Ireland, entered the Post Office service in 1882 by open competition direct from Blackrock College. He was promoted to the following positions in the Accountant's Department in Dublin:—Chief cashier, chief bookkeeper, examiner, and accountant. From the latter grade he was, in 1913 he became chief clerk in the Secretary's office, and his new appointment to the position of chief clerk of the Post Office in Ireland. In 1913 he became chief clerk in the Secretary's office, will be received with satisfaction by his colleagues in Dublin and by Post Office officials in all parts of Ireland.

THE IRISH FOOD SUPPLY.

AN ULSTER DEVELOPMENT.

MR. WIBBERLEY IN CHARGE.

As is well known, the cultivated area in Ireland has for the last generation or so been decreasing at an enormous rate, and, strange to say, it has decreased more in the province of Ulster than in any of the other provinces. During the period 1903-1913 there has been approximately a decrease in the Irish tillage area of 100,000 acres, and of this, in Ulster alone the decrease in the period mentioned amounted to 69,000 acres. Again, during the present year, there has been a decrease in Ireland of corn crops and green crops of nearly 42,000 acres, of which Ulster accounts for 26,000 acres.

A movement for increased production in Ulster was inaugurated by Major McCormack, who contributed a series of articles to the Belfast Press on the subject. The net result of the agitation and of several meetings, held by the leading business men of Belfast, is that a new scheme of agricultural education has now been successfully launched. Briefly, those responsible for the establishment of the scheme found that our present system of agricultural education is lacking in one great respect—that is, that it does not provide for any practical demonstration on either a large or small scale of what is financially possible by the application of modern business methods to practical farming. The Department of Agriculture have been invited several times to extend their own system to include such farms, not in any sense for the purpose of carrying out experiments, but for the purpose of educating farmers and demonstrating the profitableness of farming conducted in a more business-like manner than is usual.

Five farms in different parts of Ulster have been secured for the purpose indicated, and all the capital and equipment necessary have been secured. In addition, the whole work has been placed under the auspices of the Queen's University, Belfast. The prestige which such an educational centre will give to the scheme is of the greatest benefit. Those responsible for the schemes hope that, as a result

IRISH RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

A SEVEN SHILLING BONUS.

The conference of directors of Irish railway companies and of the men's representatives at the Board of Trade, London, to consider the question of a war bonus for the Irish railway workers under the new system of State control. The proceedings were private, but we learn that an agreement was reached on the basis of an all-round war bonus of seven shillings a week. This arrangement, we are informed, is approved by the directors, by the men's representatives, and by the Board of Trade on behalf of the State.

The Press Association says:—The Irish railway dispute was settled last evening by the Government agreeing to concede a bonus to all grades of railway workers in Ireland of seven shillings per week. This will apply to the railways which the Government took over last week. Many of the grades have already received small bonuses, and in the new arrangement these will be brought up to the maximum bonus now agreed upon.

ATTITUDE OF RAILWAY CLERKS.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Railway Clerks' Association was held at the Central Hall, Exchequer street, Dublin, last night. Mr. W. H. O'Mara, of Cork, presided, and there was a very large attendance, including women lady clerks.

The Chairman, who was received with applause, said they had assembled to consider the position in which Irish railway clerks had been placed consequent on the taking over by the Government of the control of the railway system. They should not be treated on different terms than their brethren across the water. (Applause.) One of the leading Irish newspapers had stated that there was likely to be a curtailment of the war bonus of 10s., and they were assembled that night to protest against any curtailment of that bonus in Ireland. (Hear, hear, and applause.) He quoted prices, particularly that of coal, to show that the increased cost of living in Ireland was at least equal to the increase in England.

Mr. J. T. O'Farrell (Midland Great Western Railway) proposed:—

That this meeting resolves that any solution of the question of a War bonus to Irish Railway Employees under State Control cannot be entertained unless it is at least equivalent to that granted to the Railway Servants in England.

Mr. James Moore (Irish Railway Clearing House) seconded.

Mr. A. E. Walkden, General Secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, in supporting, said that the resolution and the meeting would help them enormously in the present crisis. (Applause.) Last Saturday was a red letter day in the history of the Irish railways, but joyful as was the news that night in regard to their railways having been taken under State control there was need for the note of warning struck by their Chairman that it did not necessarily follow that they were going to have a new heaven and a new earth. On August 4th, 1914, the English railways were brought under State control, and they found that their friends in the Railway Clearing House were seriously in danger of being dispensed with, and had it not been for the fact that there was an organisation ready to fight for them it would have been difficult to save them from hardship and distress following immediately upon the arrangements of the Government. But, fortunately, years before this war was dreamt of their Association foresaw that certain developments of the railway world were likely to place clerical officials at a disadvantage if safeguards were not introduced for their behalf. He had to thank the Irish members of Parliament for the help they had always given to the railway clerks of Great Britain, and he could assure them that when they were in need of help scores of members from England and Scotland, and the Labour Party all the time, would be glad to defend them. (Applause.) As to men being rendered redundant and being dispossed with in consequence of the introduction of State control, he would say to the Government that they must not break faith with the railway officials—that they must not break them and throw them out, but that they must provide them with equivalent work, in which their abilities could be utilised to the service of the Government. (Applause.) Unfortunately, it would appear that there was a disposition to a little bit of meanness, quibbling and haggling, and that an attempt was being made to get the Irish officials fobbed off with something less than the rest of the railway workers in the United Kingdom were getting. He knew of nothing more foolish than that the Government were messing about, as to whether the Irish officials should, or should not, have as much as their fellow-workers in Great Britain. On their behalf, he said that they were going to stick at the Government until they had granted the full amount exactly as it was given in England. (Applause.)

REINSTATEMENT OF D. AND S.E. EMPLOYES.

The following resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. W. Davin (Ls. and N.W. Railway Company), seconded by Mr. W. J. Briscoe (D. and S.E. Railway Company):—

That this meeting calls upon the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company to give immediate effect to their promise to Sir Matthew Nathan (late Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant), Mr. John Redmond, and other members of Parliament, and to reinstate, without loss of status or salary, those members of their clerical staff who were recently dismissed or reduced owing to the altered financial instability of the Company. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway Company, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. John Redmond, and the Parliamentary representatives of Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.

FIGHTING IN THE DOBRUDJA.

SUCCESSFUL SCOUTING OPERATIONS.

RUSSIANS REPULSE ENEMY ON DANUBE.

The Russians report successful scouting operations in the direction of Rimnika and Ruzen, while on the left of the Danube enemy attacks have been repulsed.

Fighting of considerable intensity is proceeding in the Dobrudja. Advanced detachments are in contact with the enemy.

Yesterday's Petrograd *communiqué*:—

In the wooded Carpathians reconnaissances are being made by our strong scouting parties to the west and south of the Mount Botochu.

Rumanian Front.—Rifle firing and artillery duels are taking place. In the direction of Rimnika-Ruzeu successful operations are being conducted by our scouting parties. On the left bank of the Danube, in the region of Parlita, enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the Dobrudja, on the right flank, fighting is taking place between advanced detachments. This fighting is attaining more than the average intensity on our right flank, in the region of the village of Cerna, and in the centre of the region of Umachea.

Black Sea.—On December 16th an enemy seaplane, protected by a battleship, dropped bombs without success upon Sulina. The battleplane was hit by one of our aviators named Ragozyu, and fell into the sea. In consequence of the cold weather, we were unable to capture it.

Yesterday's Berlin *communiqué*:—

Army Group of General Field-Marshal von Mackensen.—There is nothing new to report.

Last night's Berlin *communiqué*:—

In the northernmost sector of the Dobrudja the enemy army, which had retreated there, has prepared itself for battle again. In the Cerna salient enemy attacks delivered after strong artillery preparations broke down before our positions.

GREEK SITUATION.

ATHENS GOVERNMENT AND THE ISLANDS.

TOLERATION OF SEDITION.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Greek Government, in the Note which it presented at Athens on Tuesday to the Ministers of the *Entente* Powers, stated that it learned with surprise that Revolutionaries had landed at various islands under the protection of the Allies. Greece was all the more astonished at this because of the friendly answer recently given by the Allied Governments to its impressive simplicity, logic, and the force of the speaker's oratory. The journal adds—"There is every reason to congratulate the speaker on his oratorical success, and how cleverly he employed the weapon which the Kaiser and Imperial Chancellor themselves had put into his hands!"

The Dutch pacifist organ *Het Volk* says—Despite the vehement tone and biting indignation of the British Premier, our impression is that the elements which could lead to negotiations are not lacking.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

According to a Berlin telegram, the *Kreuzzeitung* to-day says—The reception of the German peace offer by our enemies will have surprised no observer among us who is free from illusions.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says—Mr. Lloyd George's speech appears to have been composed, according to prescription on the one hand; on the other hand, with the greatest possible caution, so that the *Entente's* formal reply will be made in a few days. For the present it appears, at any rate, that the gulf is very great between his standpoint and that described from the German side as a basis for peace.

The *Lokalanzeiger* says—The phrase "reparation" is completely valueless, and sets up for the present nothing has been said about peace conditions. If Mr. Lloyd George means to postpone satisfying Europe's longing for peace until the time when the *Entente* is successful in conquering Germany's armies and those of her Allies, and the whole of Europe, as well as Mr. Lloyd George, knows very well that this announcement means eternal war, unless it is in the power of the German Army Command to bring to an earlier termination than Mr. Lloyd George supposes.

AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the newspapers in that capital are unanimous in opinion that, in view of the expressed declarations of the *Entente* statesmen, the rejection of the German peace proposals must be considered as definite.

VERDUN IS FRANCE'S REPLY.

STATEMENT BY M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, TUESDAY.

Replying in the Senate to-day to the question by M. Touron on the German peace proposal, M. Briand said—At the very first moment, acting on the mere indications contained in the Press, I made it a point to make known in the Chamber what we thought of what I regard as a clumsy trick. My words corresponded to the sentiment of all the Allies. Since then strong utterances in Italy and Russia have shown that we are not dupes. To-morrow a concerted reply will be made. It will show that the Allies have given to the proposal of the Central Powers seriously. I will say more in order to dispel all doubt. The proposal comes at the moment when she is calling upon all the last reserves of her population, when she is deporting the populations of Belgium and Poland, if she has not already done so, when significant events in the East, she were convinced of the victory of Germany, would she have made such a proposal? It is a snare and a trick. Germany is passing through a time of stress. Her public opinion is wavering. She confronts the world and says:—"It was not I who willed this war. I suffered it." The reply to this assertion is too easy. There is no longer any need to point out that up to the last minute the Allies did their utmost to maintain peace. But war having been decided upon by the Central Powers, the latter threw themselves into it, carried forward by the certainty of victory. The Chancellor said he could disregard "scraps of paper." Such words cannot disappear. Germany is the one who will bear the responsibility of the war. In saying, as she has just said, "We are victorious, we propose peace," she does not tell the truth. First of all, she is not victorious, and does not expect victory to be hers. Otherwise she would impose her will on the world. This cry of peace is the cry of weakness and also an act of cunning.

In his reply to the Berenger interpellation in the Senate, Briand said:—The hour is either grave. Our country has passed through other grave hours. Think of the Verdun Army. After ten months of efforts it is a joy for us to be able to note that it is on our colours that the word "Victory" is inscribed. (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

OPINION IN DUBLIN.

Though the Prime Minister made no definite declaration of the Government's policy in regard to the Irish question, his pronouncement has given rise to considerable discussion in Dublin. Interest is fixed mainly upon the question of the application of the scheme of national service to Ireland. The views of prominent Unionists in Dublin upon the matter are quite unanimous. National service in Ireland is looked upon by them as a national necessity from the Irish standpoint. They are of the opinion that as the Government has decided to take control of the Irish railways for the benefit of the State, it should extend its policy to all branches of labour, especially in regard to agriculture. They hope that the thousands of farmers' sons and shop assistants will be made to realise their duty to the State, and that instead of being provided with special trains to witness football matches they will be placed under Government control to do national work. Dublin Unionists are not hopeful that the Prime Minister will bring about a genuine settlement of the Irish question. They hope that his energies will not be diverted from concentration upon war problems to an endeavour at this critical hour to settle Irish affairs.

In Nationalist circles the Prime Minister's speech has not been received favourably.

DEATH OF EX-KING THEEBAW.

The Times's late edition yesterday published a Bombay telegram stating that ex-King Theebaw died on Saturday at Ratnigiri.

Theebaw Min was the eleventh King of Burma, of the Alompra Dynasty, founded in 1851 by the first Burmese King of that name. He was born in 1858, and succeeded his father, Mindong Min, in October, 1878. He was placed on the Throne by the intrigues of the favourite Queen of the late King, who assumed the position of Dowager Queen, and caused Theebaw to be proclaimed, at the same time forming an alliance between Theebaw and her second daughter Sac Pyah Lat, whom he married shortly after his accession. Theebaw's reign was remarkable for a series of Palace orgies, and for the murder of his relatives, followers, and servitors. Anarchy and misrule prevailed throughout Burma. He was antagonistic to British trade and influence, and gave away the teak forests in his kindom to French monopolists. In November, 1885, an ultimatum was dispatched to King Theebaw, and, he refusing to make an amicable settlement, General Prendergrast sailed up the Irrawaddy to his capital, deposed him, and annexed Upper Burma to England. Theebaw surrendered on 29th November, 1885, and spent the remainder of his life in exile.

MR. JOHN McKIERNAN.

The death has taken place at his residence, Strand road, Sandymount, Dublin, of Mr. John McKiernan, who was for nineteen years manager of the Munster and Leinster Bank at Rathkeale, County Limerick. Mr. McKiernan was 82 years of age.

GOVERNMENT AND CONTROL OF STEAMERS.

VIEWS IN DUBLIN.

Yesterday evening several of the Dublin steam-shipping companies were waited upon with a view to learning their opinions concerning the proposed Government control of shipping. The general, much on the same lines as the railways of the kingdom have been dealt with. Almost unanimously, the local companies politely declined to express any opinion concerning the important projected change; but at the offices of one shipping concern the reply received was:—"It means nationalising all British registered ships and treating them in much the same fashion as the railway lines and the telephones. It means, further, that a stop will be put to the traffic in the sale of shipping which has been going on like a bazaar, exchange, or mart, with ever-increasing prices recorded in the transactions. The Government's attitude absolutely prevents any foreigner now coming in either to purchase outright, or even charter, as highly inflated as they may be, Irish or British ships. Once the Government has assumed control of our shipping every vessel is in the position of an admiral, and must go where it is ordered and on the business ordained only."

Asked if he could say what effect the new situation might have upon freight charges for sea-borne traffic, the reply was that, so far, it was much too early to express any opinion on the matter. However, a guarded opinion, that it would tend towards the equalising of freight rates all round, and prevent the "cutting" of charges where competitive rates exist. So far as he understood the matter, the change would have absolutely no effect upon present services of steamers or on the conditions of service of the officers and commercial staffs of the various cross-Channel lines or the outdoor employés. His shipping company, in common with others in Dublin ports, were eagerly awaiting further information on the matter.

OBITUARY.

REV. CANON GILBERT MAHAFFY.

We announce with much regret the death of the Rev. Canon Gilbert Mahaffy, which occurred yesterday at his residence, Wilton place, Dublin. He had been obliged through illness to abandon the active duties of his ministry some months ago, and although he had in the meantime the most skilful medical treatment and tender nursing, he never regained his usual health. Mahaffy, who was a graduate of Trinity Dublin University, in which he took the B.A. degree in 1872 and M.A. in 1875. He was ordained in 1873, and after holding curacies, served as curate in the parish of Strabane from 1873 to 1875. In the latter year he became curate of St. George's, Dublin, where he remained for four years, afterwards filling a similar capacity for seven years in Monkstown parish. His first incumbency was St. Paul's, Dublin, which he held from 1890 to 1894, when he was preferred to St. Mary's, where he officiated for two years, and then became incumbent of St. Peter's. Altogether he served in fifteen parishes in which he officiated, whether as curate or incumbent, he ministered with much acceptance to a devoted people, and was noted for his zeal in furthering every good work in the parish. He was specially interested in promoting the cause of temperance, and he seldom spoke in the Synod without referring to that subject, of which he was recognised as a consistent and zealous advocate. He was popular alike with both clergy and laity, and by his genial and kindly nature had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was appointed a canon of Christ Church Cathedral in 1905, and was a member of the Board of Education. He had reached the sixty-seventh year of his age.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

STRIKING AMERICAN COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY.

Editorial articles in this morning's papers all agree that Mr. Lloyd George has adroitly drawn the Teutonic Allies into a position where they must put their cards on the table or else convince the world that their peace proposal is an attempt at political trickery.

The *Herald* says:—Britain's answer to the peace trial balloon which Berlin sent up is clear and explicit. There can be no mistaking its meaning. Neither Britain nor any of her Allies contemplate a peace that will not be permanent.

The *Sun* says Mr. Lloyd George spoke with the authority, not only of Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, but for the moral sense of the world, when he clearly and fearlessly indicated the line between a peace that is possible and a peace that is not possible. There can be no further doubts in any quarter that the forces arranged against the aggressor Powers are not in a mood to grasp at peace merely for peace's sake, and the more quickly the steadfastness of their intentions is comprehended in Berlin, as sooner or later it must be understood, the brighter will be the prospect of the advent of the day which all men desire.

The *Tribune* observes that the reply of Mr. Lloyd George was simple and straightforward. It was the only reply a responsible Minister could make. It did not make war upon the idea of peace, but it did make it clear that only one peace was possible, and that that was a peace which would restore to full vigour the whole body of international law and the national right which Germany invaded two and a half years ago.

The *Times* says—The Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as the primary and essential condition of peace.

The *World* remarks—Mr. Lloyd George's speech leaves the whole issue wholly in the hands of Germany, who cannot flatly refuse the British demands for a definition of her terms without confessing that her proposal was a piece of diplomatic false pretences.

DUTCH COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, TUESDAY.

The *Telegraaf* introduces its article on Mr. Lloyd George's speech by quoting his words—

"A noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany was thus described by one of the Kaiser's peace offer will live in history. The journal continues—"If the Central Powers hoped that their offer would cause confusion and division among members of the *Entente*, then they can learn from Mr. Lloyd George's words how entirely was their mistake." The journal adds—The peace conditions of the *Entente* do not repose on lust of conquest nor on revenge, but in the first place on rights and justice, and in the second place on wise anxiety for Europe's safety in the future.

"What a success," says the *Nieuwe van den Dag*, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The paper asks its readers to imagine the effect which the speech must have produced in the House of Commons by its impressive simplicity, logic, and the force of the speaker's oratory. The journal adds—"There is every reason to congratulate the speaker on his oratorical success, and how cleverly he employed the weapon which the Kaiser and Imperial Chancellor themselves had put into his hands!"

The Dutch pacifist organ *Het Volk* says—Despite the vehement tone and biting indignation of the British Premier, our impression is that the elements which could lead to negotiations are not lacking.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

According to a Berlin telegram, the *Kreuzzeitung* to-day says—The reception of the German peace offer by our enemies will have surprised no observer among us who is free from illusions.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says—Mr. Lloyd George's speech appears to have been composed, according to prescription on the one hand; on the other hand, with the greatest possible caution, so that the *Entente's* formal reply will be made in a few days. For the present it appears, at any rate, that the gulf is very great between his standpoint and that described from the German side as a basis for peace.

The *Lokalanzeiger* says—The phrase "reparation" is completely valueless, and sets up for the present nothing has been said about peace conditions. If Mr. Lloyd George means to postpone satisfying Europe's longing for peace until the time when the *Entente* is successful in conquering Germany's armies and those of her Allies, and the whole of Europe, as well as Mr. Lloyd George, knows very well that this announcement means eternal war, unless it is in the power of the German Army Command to bring to an earlier termination than Mr. Lloyd George supposes.

AUSTRIAN VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, WEDNESDAY.

According to a telegram from Vienna, the newspapers in that capital are unanimous in opinion that, in view of the expressed declarations of the *Entente* statesmen, the rejection of the German peace proposals must be considered as definite.

VERDUN IS FRANCE'S REPLY.

STATEMENT BY M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, TUESDAY.

Replying in the Senate to-day to the question by M. Touron on the German peace proposal, M. Briand said—At the very first moment, acting on the mere indications contained in the Press, I made it a point to make known in the Chamber what we thought of what I regard as a clumsy trick. My words corresponded to the sentiment of all the Allies. Since then strong utterances in Italy and Russia have shown that we are not dupes. To-morrow a concerted reply will be made. It will show that the Allies have given to the proposal of the Central Powers seriously. I will say more in order to dispel all doubt. The proposal comes at the moment when she is calling upon all the last reserves of her population, when she is deporting the populations of Belgium and Poland, if she has not already done so, when significant events in the East, she were convinced of the victory of Germany, would she have made such a proposal? It is a snare and a trick. Germany is passing through a time of stress. Her public opinion is wavering. She confronts the world and says:—"It was not I who willed this war. I suffered it." The reply to this assertion is too easy. There is no longer any need to point out that up to the last minute the Allies did their utmost to maintain peace. But war having been decided upon by the Central Powers, the latter threw themselves into it, carried forward by the certainty of victory. The Chancellor said he could disregard "scraps of paper." Such words cannot disappear. Germany is the one who will bear the responsibility of the war. In saying, as she has just said, "We are victorious, we propose peace," she does not tell the truth. First of all, she is not victorious, and does not expect victory to be hers. Otherwise she would impose her will on the world. This cry of peace is the cry of weakness and also an act of cunning.

In his reply to the Berenger interpellation in the Senate, Briand said:—The hour is either grave. Our country has passed through other grave hours. Think of the Verdun Army. After ten months of efforts it is a joy for us to be able to note that it is on our colours that the word "Victory" is inscribed. (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

OPINION IN DUBLIN.

Though the Prime Minister made no definite declaration of the Government's policy in regard to the Irish question, his pronouncement has given rise to considerable discussion in Dublin. Interest is fixed mainly upon the question of the application of the scheme of national service to Ireland. The views of prominent Unionists in Dublin upon the matter are quite unanimous. National service in Ireland is looked upon by them as a national necessity from the Irish standpoint. They are of the opinion that as the Government has decided to take control of the Irish railways for the benefit of the State, it should extend its policy to all branches of labour, especially in regard to agriculture. They hope that the thousands of farmers' sons and shop assistants will be made to realise their duty to the State, and that instead of being provided with special trains to witness football matches they will be placed under Government control to do national work. Dublin Unionists are not hopeful that the Prime Minister will bring about a genuine settlement of the Irish question. They hope that his energies will not be diverted from concentration upon war problems to an endeavour at this critical hour to settle Irish affairs.

In Nationalist circles the Prime Minister's speech has not been received favourably.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 1.)

REBELLION PRISONERS.

MR. DILLON'S APPEAL.

STATEMENT BY MR. DUKE.

DECISION TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

The HOME SECRETARY informed Mr. Dillon that Mr. Neville, M.P., had conducted an inquiry into the complaints of Irish prisoners at Frongoch, but the inquiry had not yet been concluded. He regretted to say that the senior medical officer of the camp who had carried out his duties efficiently and keenly was found drowned on December 14th. It appeared that he had been much worried by unfounded charges made against him.

Mr. DILLON asked permission to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the Government's refusal to release the untried Irish prisoners.

Mr. BONAR LAW said that the Premier was not neglecting the question, but he must first attend to the day-to-day calls in connection with the war. (Cheers.) If necessary, to enable a discussion to take place, he would undertake that the House should sit on Saturday.

Mr. DILLON said that the late Government had considered the question for two months, and the Irish members had been led to expect a favourable reply. He must, therefore, persist in moving the adjournment.

Leave was accorded, and the Speaker fixed the debate for 8.15 p.m.

Subsequently, at 8.15, in moving his motion for the adjournment,

Mr. DILLON referred to the cases of the interned Irish prisoners in England. He said this matter had been under the consideration of the Government for two months. They were under the impression, not without good grounds, that a policy of immediate release would prevail, and when the right hon. gentleman replied to him that day he based his appeal on the fact that a new Government had come into office, and were wholly unable in the time that had elapsed to deal with the question. He (Mr. Dillon) replied with great moderation. He left Ireland for a conference not for a single moment be considered on all fours with that of an ordinary Government coming into office after a Parliamentary defeat or after having been returned by the country on new subjects and a new policy, and, therefore, naturally entitled to demand some time to consider what steps they should take. But there were in the new Government three men who would mainly be concerned in arriving at a decision—namely, the Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who had all been in the old Government, and had to take a part, and an active part, in considering the question for the last two months. Therefore, there was no reason in that argument for not coming to a conclusion. A motion had stood in his (Mr. Dillon's) name on the paper for the last two months. He could state in a sentence the nature of their demands. There were still in Irish country-houses over 560 Irish prisoners, against whom no charge had ever been formulated, and who, as he understood the law, could only be legally held in this country if proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary in every case to be of alien enemy association. There was no other charge on which a man could be interned in this country. He ventured to say that in this particular case the Defence of the Realm Act had been strained far beyond the interpretation laid down by the Home Secretary, and it would be impossible for the Home Secretary in each of the cases of these prisoners, or the majority of them, to say that they could be called an alien enemy association, and, therefore, it was a matter of very grave doubt if a writ of *habeas corpus* were applied for on behalf of the prisoners that the Judge would not get relief. He had been consulted on two or three occasions, but he did not think he could undertake the responsibility, in view of the popular feeling in the country, of advising that that course should be taken. He said he could disregard "scraps of paper." Such words cannot disappear. Germany is the one who will bear the responsibility of the war. In saying, as she has just said, "We are victorious, we propose peace," she does not tell the truth. First of all, she is not victorious, and does not expect victory to be hers. Otherwise she would impose her will on the world. This cry of peace is the cry of weakness and also an act of cunning.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COLUMN 1.)

PARLIAMENT.

NEW MINISTRIES BILL.

FOOD PRODUCTION PROBLEMS.

POSITION OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons yesterday, on the Report stage of the New Ministries and Secretaries Bill, several questions were discussed, including the relations of the Food Controller and the Board of Agriculture.

A suggestion by Mr. Hazleton that a branch of the Food Controller's Department should be established in Ireland was ruled out of order.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 2.45.

EXCHANGED OFFICER PRISONERS.

Mr. HOPE, replying to a question by Major Hunt, said that 21 officers, among whom was the captain of the Blücher, were recently removed from Donnington Hall to Switzerland. The Government had received the names of 20 British officers who had reached Switzerland from Germany in the last few days, and they had just heard of the arrival of others whose names were not yet known. The responsibility for this selection in either country rested under an arrangement effected with the German Government and with a Commission composed of Swiss and British and Swiss and German medical officers. In neither case were the exchanged officers fit for further service.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. PRINGLE asked the Prime Minister whether the Government intended to introduce proposals for setting up a special register to include soldiers, sailors, and munition workers for the next general election.

Mr. BONAR LAW said that all he could say was that the Government had abandoned all intention of doing anything this session.

RAILWAY FARES TO BE RAISED.

Mr. G. ROBERTS, replying to Mr. Brookes, said that a large reduction in the number of passengers travelling is necessary to enable the companies to cope with the demands on them from other traffic both inland and from abroad. With this end in view, it was proposed to restrict the passenger train service on and after January 1st, and also to increase ordinary fares and season tickets by from that date by 50 per cent., leaving unaffected workmen's fares and season tickets for distances not exceeding forty miles.

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

Mr. BONAR LAW informed Mr. W. Thorne that up to the 15th inst. the amount of excess profits duty, including munitions levy, paid into the Exchequer was £73,699,000. This was a larger amount than had been officially estimated.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL.

The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee without am

REBELLION PRISONERS.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 5, PAGE 5.)

imagination of the Irish people If they refused to do this, they would lose all the good effect which it was now in their power to achieve.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The Irish problem was still a very difficult one, puzzling every politician in this country, but it was one which the War Council must face and solve in the next few weeks. At all events, a beginning in that direction must be made. Several times since the war broke out this country had an opportunity of securing the friendship of Ireland and of securing troops, and each time Ireland had been insulted, and everything had been done to encourage the forces of rebellion and *Sinn Feinism* in that country. There was an opportunity when the rebellion took place, which the Government did not know how to use. That was a great opportunity. A rebellion of only a twentieth of the people of Ireland—the rest of Ireland being with the Government! If the Government had trusted Ireland there would have been no rebellion, and if there had been they would have known how to deal with it without asking for a single soldier from across the Channel. The Irish were treated as though they were enemies, and the whole country was put under martial law, and there were swept into prisons crowds of men who had no connection with the rebellion. There was another opportunity, but on the 3rd of July Lord Lansdowne destroyed the negotiations. Again Ireland was thrown back. Now, there was the commencement of another opportunity, which he asked that the Government should not lose, and the Leader of the House had spoken in a sympathetic spirit of his desire to improve the relations between the two countries.

THE CAMP.

As to the camp, it was going on harmoniously when the War Office, in order to get hold of alleged rebels, went down to the camp, and the commanding officer ordered out 500 men, and ordered them to turn informers. It was the most odious thing that could be done. What did the British Army stand to gain by it? The whole camp was thrown into the wildest confusion. Men who had been put into a civilian camp had been deliberately denied their privileges, and food which had been sent to them had been allowed to rot. Men had been sentenced to hard labour for refusing to act as informers. Anyone who knew Ireland knew that there could not be a more exasperating thing. There were men in the camp who had a brother, and in some cases two brothers, in the trenches. He recollected that one old lady of eighty had come to him, and had broken down because her grandson had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and she had other grandsons in the Army and Navy, two of whom had fought in the battle of Jutland. These were real serious matters, which ought to influence a decision in the matter. The subject affected hundreds of thousands of people in Ireland who had no sympathy with the rebels.

ESSENTIAL TO A SETTLEMENT.

The matter was essential in connection with a settlement of the Irish question. He recognised that was a troublesome task, though he trusted the Prime Minister would give the proof of his courage, which they knew, by tackling the question boldly, for nine-tenths of the British people would be grateful to him if he took hold of it and settled it. (Cheers.) The matter was also ruining the chances of recruiting in Ireland. It was a question of atmosphere and temper: the Irish people could not be bullied into the Army, and any attempt at doing it would bring about a state of things which they shrunk from contemplating. The only chance of bringing about the state of things which the war brought about, and was maintained in Ireland until the War Office crushed it and destroyed it, was by treating the people in a manner which would impress them as being generous. As was pointed out the other day, this matter had a wide aspect. Everybody knew the Irish in Australia mainly defeated the proposal for conscription in that country. He believed Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, entrusted the Government to withdraw martial law from Ireland, but the Government refused to do it. Only the other day Irishmen were deeply moved by the action, taken rather late in the day, by the Commandant of the Irish Division in France, who, after the magnificent victory those soldiers had achieved, winning for themselves the admiration of the Army and of the French Army, allowed them to wear the special badge which their forefathers wore when they fought as exiles in the French Army, and laid down their lives for France two centuries ago. Those men who went to France and fought required no Military Act to force them into the service, and he thought that genuine and distinguished Irishman who had got to the head of the Brigade showed that he understood them when he obtained for them the privilege of wearing the badge. If the Government wanted Irish soldiers they must create a better atmosphere in Ireland, and by doing so achieve one of the greatest victories in this war by treating the Irish generously, and showing them that they were anxious to make some reparation for the way in which they had been treated in the past. (Cheers.)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Mr. DUKE said that the hon. gentleman, who had levelled so many weighty reproaches against the administration of Ireland, would believe him when he told him that not the short time he had been in office his time had been devoted to the settlement which both the hon. member and his friends desired in a most vital thing in this country. He must not be taken to complain of their being any discussion on this matter, for his opinion had always been that this matter should come into the open and be discussed and understood. He, however, could not help thinking that the hon. gentleman had put the position of the Irish Government, and the duty of the Irish Executive, and who, in a domestic quarrel, remarked—"There is nothing good that I can say, and nothing right that I can do." He was glad that the hon. member had no attack on the Prime Minister. Well, he could not discuss the state of mind of any man who in these days would deliberately set himself to an attack on the head of the Prime Minister. They were assured that this was no attack on the Prime Minister. The other person attacked was the Chief Secretary, and he was very glad to discuss the matter, as he had said before. He, however, wished it to be understood that there was no analogy that could be found between the case of the 500 odd men who were detained in internment camps, and the men who were fighting with such brilliant valour in the Irish Divisions at the front, or the men who fought with the same valour as the Irish Legion in France 200 years ago, and who, as the hon. member had said, and patriarily with pride, had rendered services to France for generations. (Cheers.)

THE FRONGOCH PRISONERS.

He wanted the House, and the whole of the people of Ireland to appreciate what the true position was with regard to the men who remained interned at Frongoch, and why it was that grave deliberation had necessarily marked the conduct of those who had to answer the question when the time came for these men to be released. There were originally 3,000 arrests. Although the hon. member said that the rebellion was regarded with indignation by 29-20ths of the people, it was a misfortune, a rebellion for which insidious preparations had been made, a rebellion which was marked by an outbreak in Dublin, an armed rising in various portions of Ireland, and preparations for armed risings in other parts of Ireland. There were undoubtedly shootings and imprisonments in consequence of courts-martial. Those things he deplored. (Cheers.) There were only 2,000 who had been arrested on what was regarded by those who were responsible for their arrest as evidence of direct participation in the rebellion. Mr. Dillon spoke of the proportion as being 1-20th of the population of Ireland. Well, the population of Ireland was over 3,000,000. He did not wish to aggravate this question. He wished it had not been necessary to agitate old feelings by discussing for the matter just on the eve of the decision which was promised. Of those 2,000 only 600 remained, after the sifting of the cases by an Advisory Committee, consisting of a distinguished Irish judge, two distinguished English judges, and three members of the House of Commons, one of whom was taunted—he thought it was a misfortune that such a thing could happen—(Nationalist cheers)—with rendering services to this country and the United Kingdom in that on behalf of mercy and leniency he had sat on that Committee. (Nationalist cheers.) He deplored the fact. The hon. member's conduct—and he spoke with humility when discussing the conduct of hon. members of the House—it seemed to him, reflected honour on the hon. member and the members of the party with whom he acted, because he would not have been on the Committee without their consent.

THE REQUIRED UNDERTAKING.

When the Committee had completed its labours they left 500 men as to whom they were unable to advise the Government it would be safe to release. He had not returned to the House a week as Chief Secretary when he was called upon to deal with this matter. He examined a great many cases, and consulted with his colleagues, and he said if there was any man who was ready to give an undertaking against seditious practices during the conduct of the war his case would be considered. For the benefit of the hon. member, to which he thought was the most lenient that had ever been taken with regard to the 500 men who had been left by the Advisory Committee to have been guilty of treason—

Mr. DILLON—No, no.

Mr. DUKE—Who had been held by the Advisory Committee to have been implicated directly in the rebellion, would have been taken advantage of. He did not capitulate, but there was a set determination not to give an undertaking, which was really an undertaking which he thought would have been given by any man who was in earnest. It was an undertaking that he would not repeat and would not engage in any conduct which would impair the prosecution of the war, in which their countrymen were so greatly interested as any. It was a simple undertaking not to engage in sedition, and he could not help thinking that when it came by common counsel to be rejected it made the situation much more difficult, because the door in many cases was locked on it, because the door in many cases was locked on it, because the door in many cases was locked on it

THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

Wife will appreciate
at the Sunlight Ships
make a direct saving
ny on every bar of
she buys.
of steamers recently
raw materials direct
o Port Sunlight are like
e is still no soap like
the full and immediate
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Y SOAP ROYAL DISINFECTANT
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FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

FUNDS GOOD. HOME RAILS AGAIN BUOYANT AT IMPORTANT GAINS. GUINNESS STRONG.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There were further large and almost sensational improvements to-day in prices of securities dealt in on the Dublin Stock Exchange. Government Funds were very strong on the favourable impression created by the Prime Minister's speech last night in Parliament. A further big rush was experienced for most of the leading Home Railway Stocks, and the gains even exceeded those already experienced when it was first known that the Government were about to take over and administer these properties in the same way as in the other parts of the United Kingdom. Great Northern Ord. came to notice with easier, changing out the "boom" prices in others in greater contrast. Very good support was in the market for Brewery and Distillery shares usually quoted. Guinness's were good, and rose ½, while Dublin Distillers' Pref. recovered 1s. 6d. to 64s. Very buoyant features developed again for Home Railways, and in many instances cases forged strongly upwards and closed good at top quotations reached. Dublin and South Eastern Ord. rose 1 to 13, the Pref. 2 to 47. Dublin and Drogheda rose 2 to 123. Great Southern and Western Ord. 2½ to 85½, Midland Great Western Ord. 4½ to 35, and Great Northern Debs. ½ to 57. Great Northern Ord. fell ½ to 39, and Cork and Bandon, Cork Valley, 4 p.c. Pref., not recently quoted, 4 to 64. Dublin United Tramways Pref. rallied ½ to 10½. In Textiles, Jacob's Ord. fell 3d. to 14s., and Coats ½ to 6d. Cottons were bid for, but Fine Cotton Spinners Pref. closed 4½d. lower at 17s. 6d., 20s. Alex. Thom and Co. Pref. were sold at 27s.

Exchequer 5 p.c. Bonds of 1920 repeated 98. BANK OF IRELAND RATE, 6 PER CENT. ALLOWANCE ON DEPOSITS, 2 PER CENT.

	Previous Close	Business Nominal	Done Quotation
	Dom.	To-day's Dom.	Bid. Ask'd
Government Funds, etc.			
2½ I. Consol.. 1923.....	56	55¾	55⅝ — —
War Loan 4½ £ Stock.....	95½	95⅝	95⅝ — —
Gtr. Land 2½ Stock.....	61½	61½	61½ — —
Gtr. Nor. (I. Land), 1939	55½	56⅛	56⅛ — —
3½ Irish, 1948-.....	84½	84¾	84¾ — —
Banks.			
Munster and Leinster...	5⅛	5¼	— — —
Breweries and Distilleries.			
Dublin Distillers 6 % Pref.	62 6	64	— — —
Guinness Ord.....	123½	23¾	— — —
Telegraphs and Telephones.			
Marconi's Wireless Tel. Ord	15/8	2/8	— — —
Marconi's Wireless 7 ½ Pref.	14/7/6	—	— — —

Railways and Tramways.				
Dublin St. E. Ord.....	12	13	—	—
Dublin United Tram. Ord.....	92	92	—	—
G.S. & West. Ord. Orig.....	81 82⅛	83 83¾	—	—
Mid. Gt. West. Ord.....	36½	34 36	—	—
Cork, B'don, Skn Val.....	45	45	—	—
Dub. S. Eastern Pref.....	45	47	—	—
Gt. Sth. & West. 4 p Guar.	73¾	73¾	—	—
Dub. Kingstown Deb.....	55	55	—	—
Gt. Nor. (I.) 4 p.c. Debs..	17½	19¼	—	—
Miscellaneous.				
Patent Tyre Ord.....	20/7½	120/7½	—	—
Patent Tyre Com. Pref...	14/3	14/6	—	—
Pim Brothers Ord.....	13	13	—	—
Unico Printers Ord.....	14/7½	13/7½	—	—
Unico Printers 5 %.....	14/3	14/	—	—
Unico Ord.....	9½	10½	—	—
Dunlop Rubber Co., French Income Stock.....	—	—	—	—
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord...	45/	—	45/	45/3
Tube Cotton Spinners 5 %	—	—	17/	18
Thom (Alex.) & Co. Pref.	27	27	—	—
Freeman's Journal Deb...	50	51	—	—

*Ex-dividend; †exceptional amount at special price. ‡Price of stamp duty. Business commences at 12 o'clock noon.

Stock Exchange Closed on Saturdays; also from 23rd to 26th inst., inclusive.

OTHER BUSINESS DONE—11.45 o'clock.

Guinness 5 p.c. Bonds, 1920, Rep.....99
Irish Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada.....†9/9

†Exceptional amount at special price.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed July 13th, 1916) ... 6 p.c.

Money was in good demand again, another late arrival of the mails holding up balances during the first parts of the day. Increasing preparations for the approaching end of the quarter and of the year also create a special demand for accommodation. Call money offered down to 4½ per cent. at the opening, but the end of the day's business was fixed at 4½ to 5 per cent., while advances for a week and over the end of the year fetched fully 5 per cent. Over three-quarters of a million was claimed in dividends, mainly upon Bank Shares. There was little business in the Discount Market either in bank drafts or short-dated treasury paper, and rates were about unchanged. Trade finance was extensive, indicative that the outstanding total of Treasury bills only increased by £274,000. Trade paper was neglected. In the New York exchange was quoted at 4.76¾.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed July 13, 1916, 6 p.c.

3 days' fine ... 5½ @5½ p.c.	
4 months ... 5½ @5½ p.c.	Trade ..... 6 p.c.
6 months ... 5½ @5½ p.c.	..... 6 p.c.
Cents in bill brokers' day-to-day	4½ p.c.
Do. do. for a week	5 p.c.
Bank exchange fortnightly bill open	6 p.c.
Special allowance: Banks	6 p.c.
Do. do. Discount Houses at call	6 p.c.
Do. do. do. notice	6½ p.c.

Silver was again firm and unchanged at 24½d. per oz. for spot bars.

The following were the principal foreign exchange rates quoted yesterday:—Paris cables, 27.81; sight, 27.87; Amsterdam, 11.67 to 11.68½; Petrograd, 32.75 to 32.85; Madrid, 25.30 to 25.40; Stockholm, 16.08 to 16.14; Petrograd, 15½ to 15¾; Copenhagen, 20 days bills, 18.11; Zurich, 27.70 to 27.85; Christiania

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE THIS DAY (THURSDAY), AT OUR ROOMS, 34 & 35 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, 1.30 P.M.
LARGE COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, PIANOS, VERY FINE GRAMOPHONE, WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER, OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE, AND MANY MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS.
LAWLOR, BRISCOE & Co., LTD., AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.
(FROM PAGE 1.)

SALESWOMAN Wanted, serve through. Apply, by letter, stating experience, reference, salary expected (evidence); must live with parents. Q 709, this office.

TIME Apply Arnee, Sackville Wagon, Lr. Sackville st. D

USEFUL Help Wanted, Protestant, experienced, for two children. Address "Z 1930, Help," this office. D

WANTED, by Dockkeeper (Indoor), R.C., single, age 30-40; state all particulars to "Z 1814, Dockkeeper," this office.

WANTED, Lady Dockkeeper (Indoor), R.C., age 30-40; state all particulars to "Z 1814, Dockkeeper," this office.

WANTED, for two or three morning hours, about 10.30 each, not over 9 miles from Dublin; good testimonials essential. Apply, stating wages, to Mrs. Cummins, Lodge, Irving South side Dublin; good as Companion to lady; also capable of performing and accompanist essential; state wages; no children. Address "Z 1815, this office.

WANTED, young Lady (R.C.) as Mother's Help, two children; must be fond of children; light duties; good wages. Apply Mrs. Hamilton, 4 Upper Fitzwilliam st. D

WANTED, young Lady (R.C.) as Mother's Help, two children; must be fond of children; light duties; good wages. Apply Mrs. Hamilton, 4 Upper Fitzwilliam st. D

WANTED, a smart young LADY as Saleswoman and Cashier; must be a good hand at fine drawing. Apply, by letter, to Housekeeper, 9 and 10 Upper Sackville st. D

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, Gentleman, about 30, required by Wholesale Firm; duties change; 15 years pre-sent position in Manchester; excellent testimonials; state salary required. Address "Z 1712, Bookkeeper," this office.

WANTED, Millinar and SALESWOMAN, six or seven years' experience, comfortable home. Apply, stating salary, Miss Hughes, Millinery House, Dept. Enniscorthy.

WANTED, energetic Saleswoman for Linen Trade; must be experienced; state experience, references, and salary required. Address "Z 1712, Linen," this office.

WANTED, Assistant and SALES-WOMAN, six or seven years' experience, comfortable home. Apply, stating salary, Miss Hughes, Millinery House, Dept. Enniscorthy.

WANTED, energetic Saleswoman for Linen Trade; must be experienced; state experience, references, and salary required. Address "Z 1712, Linen," this office.

WANTED, young Lady to take Charge Dressmaking Showroom; must be good worker and thoroughly reliable; state salary required. Address "Z 1643, Lady," this office.

WANTED, a smart young Lady to take Charge Dressmaking Showroom; must be good worker and thoroughly reliable; state salary required. Address "Z 1643, Lady," this office.

WANTED, a reliable, agreeable Person to assist in Work Help to take entire charge of three boys, ages 6, 8, 9; to and help with baby; this to attend lessons; (1) quiet comfortable home, Dublin; (2) salary, wages and reference, to "Z 1809, Help," this office.

WANTED, Lady Poultry Manager; must be thoroughly practical; Co. Dublin. Apply, stating wages required, to "Z 1809, Poultry," this office.

WANTED, Lady Housekeeper, Protestant, to help in small household; must be thoroughly reliable; wages £18-£20. Call 9 Wellington road, Dublin. D

WANTED, three Maids for England beginning January 1st; must be experienced; references must be exchanged and have good reference; good cooks; housemaid and Lady's Maid. Hillsdale, Lucan. D

WANTED, respectable Woman or Girl, to help look after children and do housework; indoor preferred. Apply Mrs. Bradley, 9 O'Connell st. D

WANTED, Working Housekeeper, Protestant, for country gentleman's house; must be thoroughly reliable; country references essential. D

WANTED, good General Charwoman, three days in week; must be reliable; wages £16 to £18. Apply Mrs. Foster, Dublin Laundry Company, Milltown. D

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

WORKING Housekeeper required, Protestant, age about 30 to 40, strong and cheerful, used to take charge of housework and six children, aged 9 years to 2; three boys, English. Apply, stating wages, to "Z 1840, Housekeeper," this office.

WANTED, competent R.C. Lady's Maid for very delightful comfortable home; must have experience in illness, be invalid attended; trained nurse not such, as good hairdresser and needlewoman essential; able to make and remodel; age not over 30; strict R.C.; must take charge of lady's chapel; personal character required; send copies. Apply, stating wages, to "Z 1867, Maid," this office. D

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK, Plain, without help, Wanted for 29th; £20 to £22; small family. Send particulars to Somerville, Wicklow.

COOK, General Wanted, £30, military family (Engineer's); must see to; also House Parlourmaid, £25; friends's house; must see to. Apply, stating wages, to Mrs. Griffin's, 40 Donnybrook.

DAIRYMAID Wanted, competent; take charge dairy of 25-35 cows; good milker preferred; state age, wages required. Apply Mr. O'Hea, Summerville, Clonskea.

EXPERIENCED Cook General Wanted, small family; good wages. Apply, stating references, 207 Rathgar road, Highfield, Londonderry.

GOOD Plain Cook for Christmas Day only, plain family dinner. Apply immediately, Q 807, this office.

WANTED, after Christmas, good Cook General for country; £30. Apply, stating wages, to "Z 1865, General," this office. D

WANTED, early in January, good Cook General, to deal with house particularly; state wages; two in family; small country house in Wexford, Enniscorthy; family two; small country house in Wexford, Enniscorthy; family two; small country house in Wexford, Enniscorthy; family two